# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,656.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.



THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town ..... Rs. 52 0
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In the Native languages, double the above.
Double Column Advertisements. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."


## SHIPPING.

### STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam ship ASIA, 1,579 Tons, 250 H.P., Commander J. Patterson, will be despatched on the 27th September 1870, at noon.

| Leave Bombay | Sept. | Leave Colombo | Oct. |
|---|---|---|---|
| " Ratnagherry | 28 | " Galle | 4 |
| " Vingorla | 28 | " Negapatam | 8 |
| " Calicut | 29 | " Pondicherry | 9 |
| " Mangalore | 30 | " Madras | 12 |
| " Cannanore | Oct. 1 | " Coconada | 14 |
| " Tellicherry | 2 | " Vizagapatam | 15 |
| " Calicut | 3 | " Bimlipatam | 15 |
| " Beypore | 3 | " Gopalpore | 16 |
| " Cochin | 3 | " False Point | 17 |
| " Tuticorin | 3 | Arrive Calcutta | 18 |

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore and Madras who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

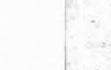
Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the Steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

### STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busscorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

The Steam ship BUSHEER, 792 tons, 150 H.P., will be despatched on the 3rd October 1870, at noon.

| Up. | Oct. | Down. | Oct. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leave Bombay | 3 | Leave Bussorah | 21 |
| " Kurrachee | 7 | " Mahmorah | 21 |
| " Gwadur | 8 | " Fao | 23 |
| " Muscat | 11 | " Muscat | 26 |
| " Bunder Abbas | 13 | " Linga | 25 |
| " Linga | 14 | " Bunder Abbas | 27 |
| " Bushire | 17 | " Muscat | 30 |
| " Fao | 18 | " Guadur | 31 |
| " Mahomerah | 19 | " Kurrachee ..... Nov. | 2 |
| Arrive Bussorah | 19 | Arrive Bombay | 7 |

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

### STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

### STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).



THE Steam Navigation Company of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO and Co. of GENOA, will despatch, on the 15th of each month, one of their four New Steamers, viz. :—

| | |
|---|---|
| INDIA | Capt. Dodero ..... 2,000 Tons |
| ASIA | Capt. ..... 2,000 Tons |
| PERSIA | Capt. Crocco ..... 2,000 Tons |
| ARABIA | Capt. Buscarolo ..... 3,000 Tons |

FROM BOMBAY TO GENOA,

calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA, MESSINA, NAPLES, and LEGHORN.

These Steamers, especially built for Passenger Traffic and fitted out with elegance, and comfort, offer superior accommodation to 1st, 2nd and 3rd class Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | 3rd Class. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| To Aden | £22 | £15 | £4 | |
| Suez | 36 | 22 | 8 | |
| Port Said | 36 | 24 | 9 | |
| Alexandria | 39 | 25 | 9-10 | Without Wines. |
| Messina | 45 | 32 | 10 | |
| Naples | 47 | 33 | 13 | Including Wines. |
| Leghorn | 50 | 34 | 14 | |
| Genoa | 50 | 34 | 14 | |
| Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa | 52 | 35 | 14-10 | |

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to break their voyage at any of the Ports of the Mediterranean Ports, and to resume it by any of the Company's Steamers to the port of destination marked on their Tickets.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the Passage Money.

For prospectus, rates of freight and further particulars apply to VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 17th August 1870.

### NEW OVERLAND ROUTE

(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.



LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET FERE and DILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for the above ports, and most other Continental Ports and also to Liverpool. They have further made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at destination.

Insurance may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped to the Continent by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ½ per cent.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| To Aden | £ 25 | £ 15 | £ 5 | |
| " Suez | £ 40 | £ 22-10 | £ 8 | |
| " Port Said | £ 42 | £ 24 | £ 8 | |
| " Marseilles | £ 56 | £ 36 | £ 14 | Without |

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

The Company issue Return Tickets available for six months, deducting 20 per cent from the cost of the Return Passage.

The Steamers carry both Doctor and Stewardess.

Departures from Marseilles on the 1st and from Bombay about the 7th of each month.

In accordance with the above, the s. s. BYZANTIN, 700 Tons, Captain Candolle, will be despatched on or about the 20th October next.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 7th September 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship CANOPUS, arrived from Mauritius, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS at once to take delivery; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 24th September 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship CITY OF FOOCHOW, arrived from Glasgow, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS at once to TAKE DELIVERY; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense for the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 24th September 1870.

BIERS & Co.'s STABLES and HORSE FODDER DEPOT, Back Bay Compound, Girgaum.

Shigram and Horse, ordinary hire Rs. 4
Brougham do. do. " 5
Job Horses for any period.

Horses and Carriages on Commission Sales at all times.

BIERS & Co.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—FOR SALE, 4, 5 & 10 H. P. Portable ENGINES, by Messrs. Clayton and Shuttleworth, London.

7 inch Centrifugal Pump, by J. & H. Gwynne.
Double Barrel Hand Pumps.
Hand Pumps on Tripod Stands.
Eade's Patent Pulley Blocks.
Traversing and Hailey's Jacks.
Contractor's Plant of all kinds.
Galvanised Corrugated Iron, in sheets, 6, 7 & 8 feet long, 16, 18, 20 & 24 gauges.

Plans and Estimates given for Ornamental Gates, Railings, and all description of Machinery.

W. NICOL & Co.

## SHIPPING.

### OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, take cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Canal.

Rates or Fare for Passengers.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £30; 2nd class £25. } Exclusive of Wines.
To Suez—1st class £40; 2nd class £22 10s. }
To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £53; 2nd class £34.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 8th June 1870.

### OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Sunday, the 2nd October, at 8 A.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. DECCAN, (3,128 tons, and 400 H. P.) Captain D. Reynolson, WILL LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on 30th instant.

The P. & O. S. N. Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon by noon on the day before the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

Passengers who prefer going on board the night before will be allowed to do so.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 7 A.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

PASSPORTS.

PASSENGERS intending to TRAVEL via MARSEILLES or BRINDISI are requested to take NOTICE, that it will be necessary to PROVIDE themselves with PASSPORTS vised by the French Consul, before leaving Bombay.

REDUCED PARCEL RATES.

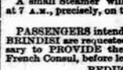
A considerable REDUCTION has been made in the TARIFF of CHARGES for SMALL PARCELS to ENGLAND, &c., particulars of which can be learnt on application at this Office.

Ordinary Parcels will in future be received up to noon on Mail day, and Samples up to 4 P.M.

G. F. HENBY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th September 1870.

### STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.



THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. DELHI, (2,178 tons, and 400 H.P.,) Captain C. J. Wilkinson, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 28th September, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Australia and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Monday, the 26th instant.

G. F. HENBY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th September 1870.

### OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list: the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear:—

REQUIREMENTS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts. | 1 | Rug with straps. |
| 2 | " Under Vests. | 1 | Maud. |
| 2 | " Linen Collars. | 1 | Inverness Cape. |
| 4 | " Fine Cotton Socks. | 1 | Hand Portmanteau. |
| 4 | " Fine Merino Socks. | 2 | Overland Trunks. |
| 4 | " Fine Merino Drawers. | 1 | Clothes Bag. |
| 4 | " Colored Handkerchiefs. | 1 | Travelling Hat. |
| 1 | " White Cambric. | 1 | Courier Bag. |
| 1 | Overland Suit. | 1 | Easy Chair. |
| 1 | Shooting Suits. | 1 | Umbrella. |
| 2 | Pairs of Kid Gloves. | 1 | Pair of Brushes. |
| 6 | Scarfs and Ties. | | Ladies' Overland Trunks. |

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.
Bombay.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT and COMPANY.
No. 5, Forbes Street.

AUCTION SALE of VALUABLE and HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, best Plated, Glass, and Porcelain, with a first-class Rosewood Grand Square Piano by Stodart, a remarkably light English-built four-seated Open-carriage by Thorn, Horses, &c., at No. 6, Malabar Hill.

TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 28th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at his residence at the above-mentioned place, the valuable and handsome house hold furniture, piano, carriage, horses, &c., the property of H. H. Warneken, Esq., changing Residence, the same comprises a handsome set of rich star cut glassware, rich dinner, breakfast and dessert services, best plated ware, such as a set of dish covers containing 2 hotwater curry dishes, soup tureen, cruet and pickle frames, tea set, bread basket, butter pot, waiter, table and chamber candlesticks, cutlery by Mappin Brothers, &c., richly carved seasoned blackwood furniture, such as a set of dining table in 5 pieces with round ends for 16 persons, sideboard, dumb waiter, dining-room chairs, elaborately carved circular pier and sofa tables, easy and drawing-room chairs, a pair of easy chairs and sofa to match, to form a centre ottoman teapoys, whatnots, a first-class rosewood grand square piano by Stodart, made expressly for the Indian climate, a rich drawing-room carpet, with border, Tucker's plated and bronze single double and treble lights, hangi g argand lamps, lady's and gentlemen's writing tables, first-rate engravings and gromolithographs in gilt frames, brass post bed-teads, camp cots, Cleopatra couches, dressing and washing tables, clothes and gown presses, wardrobes, chest of drawers, toilet and cheval glasses, towel horses, dispense articles, cooking utensils, a selection of choice plants, &c.

AT 1 P.M.

A remarkable light English-built 4-seated open carriage by Thorn with a pair of fast trotting flea-bitten grey horses and a set of English plated mounted harness, lady's and gentlemen's saddles, a first-rate Surat milch cow and calf gives 5 seers of milk in a day.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A light English-built barouche with a powerful Australian horse and harness.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 27th September 1870.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE LONDON and PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS, and issue POLICIES on GOODS, SPECIE, &c., by Vessels and Steamers to the United Kingdom or the Continent, or by Steamers to Indian Ports and China

FORBES & Co.,
Agents, London and Provincial Marine Insurance Company.

BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION (Limited).—At a MEETING of this CORPORATION, held YESTERDAY, at the Offices of Messrs WALLACE & Co., the Secretaries, Treasurers, and Managers, a DIVIDEND of Rs. 75 per Share was DECLARED, equal to five per cent on the amount of the paid-up Capital, for the year ending 31st May last.

CHAMBER of COMMERCE.—NOTICE.—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the CHAMBER of COMMERCE will be HELD on MONDAY next, the 3rd proximo, at 12 noon, at the Offices of the Chamber, in Graham's Buildings, to receive the Report of the outgoing Committee, and to elect a Committee for the ensuing year.

The attendance of Members is particularly requested.

By order of the Committee,
JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 26th September 1870.

GOVERNMENT RECLAMATION WORKS.—TENDERS are INVITED for the following works, to be lodged with me on or before SATURDAY, the 1st proximo, at noon:—

1. A Road, 941 feet long, and 50 feet wide, at Elphinstone Bunder.
2. An Earthen Jetty, 770 feet long, and 40 feet wide, at Elphinstone Bunder.
3. Deepening Town Custom House Basin.

THOMAS ORMISTON,
Chief Engineer.

Elphinstone Bunder, 26th September 1870.

NOTICE is hereby given, that SEALED TENDERS for the work of DREDGING and REMOVING the MUD from the BASIN between the ARSENAL and CUSTOM WHARFS, will be received by the undersigned up to THURSDAY, 29th September 1870, and will be opened at 2 o'clock P.M., precisely, on that day in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend.

No Tenders will be received after the date abovenamed.

The conditions of Contract and all other particulars may be learnt on application at the Office of the Conservancy of Ordnance.

CHARLES CLARKE, Major,
Commissary of Ordnance.

CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.
(By JEEVANJEE & Co.)
This well known Hotel will be opened on the 1st October 1870.
JEEVANJEE & Co.

### NOTICE.

THE PROLONGATION OF THE

WAR IN FRANCE,

and the consequent uncertainty of supplies from

THE CHAMPAGNE DISTRICTS,

compel us to ADVANCE, from this date, the PRICE of the higher brands of our SPARKLING WINES, viz. :—

QUARTS, from Rs. 36 to Rs. 40 per dozen.
PINTS, from Rs. 19-8 to Rs. 22 per dozen.

The supply even at these rates we cannot long guarantee.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
Bombay.

27th September 1870.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine up to THURSDAY, the 29th October next, at one o'clock, from PARTIES wishing to SUPPLY TWO STEAM VESSELS, each of a capacity sufficient to accommodate 400 European Troops (superficial space per man 72 feet) for two month's certain, or such further period as they may be required for transport duties in the Indian, Arabian, and China Seas, in connection with the relief of Troops this season.

Tenders should specify the rate per ton per month.

Ventilation to be cut and such Cabins, Fittings, &c., removed from the 'tween decks (as may be recommended by the Committee of Survey) and afterwards replaced solely at the expense of the Owners.

Fittings, Coal, Water, and Provisions for the Troops will be provided by Government, but such Tanks as may belong to the Vessel should be made available for the reception of Water for the Troops, and the Tenders should state to what extent this accommodation can be afforded.

Such quantities of Coal as may be on board the Vessels when engaged will be taken over by Government if of approved quality, and on the other hand any quantities remaining on board of the Vessels are discharged are to be taken by the Owners. The price of Coals in both cases is to be determined at a fair valuation.

The Vessels accepted will require to be docked, ballasted, provisioned, and fitted and ready for final survey on the 30th October.

The expense attending Stamp Fees to be affixed to Charterparties as well as to Counterparts (of Vessels taken up) to be borne by the Owners, Agents, or Masters tendering.

The Agent for Transports will give any further necessary information to parties tendering.

The Superintendent of Marine reserves to himself the right of declining any Tender without assigning cause for so doing.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 26th September 1870.

## NOTICES.

ALL PERSONS who may have PAID PREMIUM to the ex Directors of the BOMBAY BRANCH of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY (in Liquidation) are requested to apply for REFUND of the same forthwith.

This Notice does not apply to Premium paid on Policies effected in the Indian Laudable and Mutual Assurance Society and Oriental Life Insurance Company.

C. H. OGBOURNE,
Attorney for the Official Liquidators.

Calcutta, 5th August 1870.

CONCERT IN AID OF THE SUFFERERS BY THE WAR.—Under distinguished Patronage (particulars of which will be published hereafter), and with talented help, Mons. KRUGER, late First Flute Solo of the "Al Franco Philharmonic Society," proposes to give a CONCERT about the 5th of October, for the BENEFIT of the SUFFERERS (the Wounded, the Widows, and Orphans) in the present War. Amateurs or Professionals willing to offer their services are requested to communicate as early as possible with M. Kruger, care of *Times of India* office.

P. S.—The Committee of the Indo-British Institution have kindly allowed the use of their Hall.

TO CONTRACTORS.—OLD MAZAGON DOCKYARD.—TENDERS are hereby invited on or before the 30th instant, for certain Repairs to the Dockyard at Mazagon, lately vacated by the P. & O. Company.

The detailed particulars of the work to be done can be seen on application at the Office of the undersigned.

H. GAMBLE, Official Assignee.

High Court, 22nd September 1870.

BANK of INDIA (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the abovenamed Bank will be HELD at the Bank Office, No. 90 Moodee Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of October next, at 12 o'clock noon, for the transaction of the following business :—

1st. To accept Mr. Shaw's resignation as Liquidator of the Bank.

2nd. To receive the final Report and Account of the Liquidator, showing the manner in which the winding-up of the Company has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of.

3rd. To pass Resolution declaring the affairs of the said Company fully wound up.

4th. To pass Resolution as to the disposal of all Books, Accounts, and Documents of the said Bank.

BERAMJI NAOROSJI, Liquidator.

Bombay, 17th September 1870.

AUCTION SALE of FORAS LAND at WORLEE or BREACH CANDY ROAD, near the RACE COURSE.—The Liquidators of the Royal Bank of India have instructed Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE CULLIANDASS & Co., Auctioneers, to SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION (unless previously disposed of by private contract) on FRIDAY, the 14th day of October next, at 3 o'clock P.M., on the premises, all their right, title, and interest in certain vacant pieces or parcels of Foras Land, situated at Worlee or Breach Candy Road, near the Race Course, in the sub-district of Mazagon, containing by admeasurement one lac twenty thousand and five hundred square yards or thereabouts, and mortgaged to the Bank. The property will be put up for sale in one lot, and sold at so much per square yard, and the full particulars of the property and the condition of sale can be inspected at the Office of the Liquidators of the Bank, in Meadow Street, Bombay, from the 10th instant.

SADANAND BALCRUSTNA,
Manager to the Liquidators of the Royal Bank of India.

Bombay, 2nd August 1870.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS are hereby invited for the SUPPLY of 70,000 INDIAN MAUNDS of BOMBAY SALT for the use of the Cochin Government.

2. Tenders will be received till MONDAY the 17th October 1870, and will be opened on the following day in the Huzoor Cutcherry at Ernacollum in the presence of such of the parties interested as may be in attendance.

3. Twenty-five thousand Indian Maunds to be delivered at the Port of Mootoor Upporam in Cochin in the months of November and December 1870, and the remainder, gradually, in each succeeding month, so as to complete the delivery by the end of March 1871.

4. The Salt to be landed by the Contractor at his own expense.

5. Salt not pure and of good quality and colour will be rejected.

6. The Tenders should specify in words at length the rate, in Rupees, per hundred Indian Maunds.

7. The Cochin Government reserves to itself the right of rejecting any or all of the Tenders which may be received without assigning any reason for so doing.

8. Tenders to be addressed to the Dewan of Cochin, and to be superscribed "Tender for the Supply of Bombay Salt."

Huzoor Cutcherry, Ernacollum in Cochin, 13th September 1870.

THE BOMBAY ROYAL SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY (Limited).—SEALED TENDERS for the erection of a CHIMNEY and FLUE, in connection with the boilers at the above Company's Mills at Sewree, will be received by the undersigned up to noon on FRIDAY, the 30th day of September 1870, at the Office of the Company, No. 149, Dongersee Keshowjee Mandvi Buader, where Drawings and Specification can be inspected, and further particulars obtained, any day on application between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M.

The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Board of Directors,
NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent.

Bombay, 20th September 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The undersigned begs to intimate to Policyholders that FREMIUMS PAID INTO THIS OFFICE since 11th August 1866—the date on which the Company suspended business—if not WITHDRAWN before the 30th inst., will be TRANSFERRED to that date to the ATTORNEY for the OFFICIAL LIQUIDATORS, at Calcutta, to whom all applications in respect of such Premiums must thenceforth be addressed.

By order of the ex-Directors,
D. McL. SLATER.

Bombay, 10th September 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, Mr. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted :—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modification as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of sending in their individual assents to the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the same into effect."

3. "That the Policyholders consider it desirable and agree to pay the premiums due on their respective Policies to an account to be opened at the Bank of England and the Agra Bank, Limited, in the names of Messrs. Thomas Bell and Major-General Cunningham, three of the Members of the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company; the premiums to be returned, in case the Scheme of Reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction of any kind."—*Times*, 26th April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISS,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).

The following are the DATES of SAILING of this Company's Steamers :—

FROM CALCUTTA.

For CHITTAGONG and AKYAB, 5th and 19th August, and 2nd, 16th, and 30th September.

For AKYAB, RANGOON and MOULMEIN, 10th and 24th August, and 7th and 21st September.

For RANGOON and MOULMEIN, 3rd, 17th and 31st August, and 14th and 28th September.

For STRAITS, calling at Rangoon and Moulmein, 17th August and 14th September.

For PORT BLAIR and CAMORTA, 5th August, and 2nd and 30th September.

For BOMBAY, calling at Gopaulpore, Bimlipatam, Vizagapatam, Coconada, Madras, Negapatam, Galle, Colombo, Tuticorin, Cochin, or Tellicherry, (as the shipping, Beypore, Calicut, Cannanore and Mangalore,) and Carwar, 9th and 23rd August, and 6th and 20th September.

FROM BOMBAY.

For CALCUTTA, calling at the same ports as the Steamers from Calcutta for Bombay, 2nd, 16th, and 30th August, and 13th and 27th September.

For KURRACHEE, 6th, 13th, 20th, and 27th August, and 3rd, 10th, 17th, and 24th September.

For PERSIAN GULF, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah, and carrying Passengers and Cargo for Bagdad, 6th and 20th August, and 3rd and 17th September.

FROM MADRAS.

For RANGOON, calling at Masulipatam, Cocounada, Vizagapatam and Bimlipatam, 13th August, and 10th September.

Managing Agents ..... Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co., Calcutta.
Agents at Bombay ..... Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL and Co.
" Madras ..... Messrs. BINNY & Co

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

THROUGH BOOKING WITH EAST INDIAN, SCINDE, PUNJAB AND DELHI, AND OUDE AND ROHILCUND RAILWAYS.

On and after 1st September 1870 PASSENGERS will be booked through between the principal places on the G. I. P. and the above Railways.

GOODS and PARCELS TRAFFIC of all kinds will also be received at all Goods Stations on the G. I. P. Railway for transmission via Jubbulpore to any Goods Stations on either of the above Railways and vice versa, and Consignments of Goods of two Tons or more in weight will be sent through to their destination in the waggons in which they are originally loaded to all those places on either of the lines where there is through Railway communication.

The FARES and RATES of the respective Companies will be ADDED together to make up the through charges, but no addition will be made for Terminals at the various Junction Stations upon Goods invoiced through.

The Classification of the several descriptions of Goods when invoiced through is the same on all the Railways concerned, except that the undermentioned Goods will be charged upon the G. I. P. Railway and the first class rates named below when consigned to or from stations on either of the above mentioned Railways, viz. :—

China Ware, Cotton with Silk (Piece Goods), Drapery, Embroidery, Glassware, Globes, Millinery, Opium, Silk—Fourth Class.

Boots, Broad Cloth, Calico, Carriages (cased), Cotton Piece Goods, Drapes, Ebony, Hosiery, Linen, Twists not pressed, Wearing Apparel, Woollens—Third Class.

Corks, Earthenware (foreign made), Hides (wet), Indigo, Millinery, Musical Instruments, Spices, Tea Doors, Mouldings, Sashes, Window Frames and Carriage Wheels—Second Class.

Earthenware (Country made), Fish (dry), Hides (loose), Jaggree, Leaves of all kinds, Sugar (not candied), Vegetables (perishable)—First Class.

Cotton and Wool, Engines and Tenders on Wheels, Grass, Hay, Kirbee (fodder), Manure, Reeds and Rushes—Special Rates.

Fish fresh, as parcels by Passenger Train only.

Long Timber requiring two or more Trucks will be charged at 1/6 pie per cubic foot per mile except Sab, which will be charged at 1 pie per cubic foot per mile, a minimum charge of 200 cubic feet per Truck used being made.

These arrangements will be in force until further notice.

All information can be obtained from the undersigned.

HENRY CONDER, General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 30th August 1870.

## NOTICES.

THE DEPOT of the SOCIETY for PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE will, from this date, be OPEN DAILY from 3 to 6 P.M., SUNDAYS excepted.

C. F. H. JOHNSTON, Secretary.

Money School, 1st September 1870.

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES—LYONS.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the above-mentioned MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY are now prepared to accept Risks and grant Policies on every kind of Produce, either by Steamer or by Sailing Vessel to any Port.

All risks accepted by the Compagnie Lyonnaise d'Assurances Maritimes are participated in equally by the following old-established French Companies, viz. :—

Le Lloyd Francais, established 33 years.
La Compagnie Francaise, established 10 years.

Bombay, 19th April 1870. GADDUM & Co.

MESSRS. DANCE and KNELL have just arrived per Steamship STOWELL, from England, for the purpose of CLEARING OFF a

BANKRUPTCY STOCK OF DRAPERY GOODS,

principally of a quantity of BROAD and NARROW CLOTHS, SCOTCH TWEEDS, CHEVIOTS, &c., which will be sold considerably below manufacturing prices.

No. 6, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th September 1870.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality, Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.

FAVRE, BA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 50.

The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs. 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

CLARENDON HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Mr. S. M. De SOUZA, the Proprietor of the above Hotel, begs to announce that from the 25th instant the Hotel will be OPEN for the RECEPTION of VISITORS. It has excellent accommodation, and the situation is best on the Hill. Beer, Wines, Spirits, &c., of the best quality are supplied with moderate charges, and great care is taken for the comfort of Visitors.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass.

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.
(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel).

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Hot-chops, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.

The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.

A First class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c.

JEWANJEE & Co.

BYCULLA REFRESHMENT ROOMS.

JEWANJEE AND COMPANY, Proprietors of the Byculla Hotel, beg to intimate that they have now OPENED a REFRESHMENT ESTABLISHMENT in connection with their Billiard Room adjoining the Byculla Hotel, where Steaks, Chops, and other Refreshments can be had at any hour at reasonable prices. Care will be taken to serve only first class meats, and excellent arrangements have been made for cooking at a moment's notice by means of a patent stove, just received from Europe, any dish in the bill of fare.

Private Rooms have been expressly built for the accommodation of Visitors, in connection with the Billiard Room, which has been refitted, and in which there are now four first-class Billiard Tables, brilliantly lighted with Gas.

Wines and Spirits and American Drinks of every description can be had at the bar of the Billiard Room.

THE POONA HOTEL,
(Close to the Poona Boating Club House),
By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors of Byculla Hotel.

JEWANJEE & Co., in again thanking their Patrons of last Season, would beg to remind the Gentry of Bombay and Poona of the superior accommodation for Visitors afforded by the Poona Hotel. The House contains spacious Rooms, well adapted for the accommodation of Families, and has been fitted up in a style which ensures the comfort of Visitors. An important feature is the exceedingly pleasant situation of the building—close to the Bund, with a large Garden running down to the river's side. The Poona Boating Club's premises are close to the Hotel, and the Crews practise in front of the Building.

The Table is supplied in first class style, and the Wines, &c., are of the finest quality.

By unremitting attention to the wishes and comfort of Visitors, Jewanjee & Co. hope to merit a continuance of the favours of their former Patrons, and to maintain the reputation of the Poona Hotel as being the best in Poona.

June 29, 1870.

ENGLISH HO

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

### SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

Owing to unfavourable news from the seat of war, market closed dull and declining.

### BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

| Number of Shares. | Nomi. value per sh. | Paid up. | Last dividend. | Names. | Cash Rates per Share. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | p. a. | | |
| 100,000 | 100 | all | 4 p.ct. | Agra Bank | 100 |
| 22,000 | 1,000 | all | 9 p.ct. | Bank of Bengal | 1,460 |
| 10,000 | 500 | all | 6 o.ct. | Ditto of Bombay New | 595 |
| 10,000 | 500 | 165 | do. | Ditto 2nd Res. Issue | 165 |
| 5,250 | 1,000 | all | 12 p.ct. | Ditto of Madras | 1,500 |
| 30,000 | 250 | all | 4 p.ct. | Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. & China | 275 |
| 20,000 | 275 | all | 12 p.ct. | Hong. & Shanghai Bank | 370 |
| 40,000 | 250 | all | 6 do. | Chartered Bk. of L. & C. | 175 |
| 37,500 | 250 | 125 | 4 do. | National Bank of India | 125 |
| 6,000 | 250 | all | 12 do. | Oriental Bank | 400 |

LAND COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4,000 | 3,000 | all | Rs. 70 | Colaba Land Co. | 1,550 |
| 3,000 | 150 | all | Nil | Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld | 165 |
| 1,750 | 2,000 | 2,000 | Nil | Mazagon Land | 1,625 |
| 4,000 | 2,000 | 1,600 | Nil | Fort Canning | 280 |

PRESS COMPANIES

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 180 | 5,000 | 2,850 | 250 p.a. | Akbar Cotton Press Co. | 2,225 |
| 200 | 2,000 | 1,100 | 100 do. | Albert Co. Kurrachee | 750 |
| 250 | 3,000 | 800 | 600 do. | Alexandra Press Co. | 470 |
| 150 | 12,000 | 11,000 | 200 do. | Apollo Press Co. | 8,000 |
| 200 | 2,000 | all | 375 do. | Bombay Press Co. | 2,225 |
| 200 | 500 | all | 33 p.ct. | Do. New | 555 |
| 500 | 1,800 | all | 800 do. | Colaba Press Co. | 6,500 |
| 350 | 2,000 | all | | East India Press Co. | 3,500 |
| 150 | 8,500 | all | 1,000 | Fort Press Co. | 9,300 |
| 300 | 3,000 | 1,800 | | Framji Cowasji Press | 925 |
| 200 | 6,000 | all | 786 p. | Hydraulic Press Co. | 2,350 |
| 200 | 5,000 | 1,500 | 150 do. | Imperial Press Co. | 1,325 |
| 1,000 | 3,000 | 2,000 | 120 p. | Kurrachee Press Co. | 850 |
| 2,000 | 400 | 350 | 35 p. | Mofus. Press & G. Co. | 345 |
| 125 | 2,500 | all | 250* | Prince of Wales Press | 2,400 |
| 225 | 1,000 | 750 | 200 p. | Victoria Press, Madras | 1,100 |
| 150 | 2,000 | all | 150 p. | Tinnevelly Press Co. | 1,225 |
| 400 | 1,500 | 1,200 | | Carwar Company | 750 nom |

*Per share for the half-year.

### NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, (LIMITED.)

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) on the 17th September compared with the statement issued on the 24th September:—

| LIABILITIES. | 17th Sept. | 24th Sept. |
|---|---|---|
| Proprietors' Capital paid up ..... Rs. | 50,00,000 | 50,00,000 |
| Subscriptions on account of new Capital | 10,00,000 | 10,00,000 |
| General Treasury Balance | 32,09,826 | 42,26,217 |
| Deposits at Head Office | 1,56,81,884 | 1,72,26,223 |
| Deposits at Branches | 21,03,250 | 20,39,948 |
| Bank Post Bills outstanding | 50,843 | 3,50,159 |
| Reserve | 4,15,000 | 4,15,000 |
| Undrawn Cash Credits | 13,18,523 | 12,23,961 |
| Rs | 2,97,79,826 | 3,15,53,543 |
| ASSETS. | | |
| Government Securities | 28,99,389 | 28,69,824 |
| Loans at Head Office ..... on Govt. Securities, Bullion, Goods and Metals | 4,09,368 | 3,97,118 |
| Credit Accounts at do. on Govt. Securities, Goods and Metals | 28,84,836 | 28,86,095 |
| Bills Discounted & purchased at do. | 30,77,551 | 31,61,810 |
| Dead Stock | 4,286 | 4,469 |
| Less written off | 40,000 | 3,786 |
| | 4,41,286 | 4,41,286 |
| Stamps | 6,532 | 6,486 |
| Balances with Agents & Correspondents | 14,28,078 | 14,06,296 |
| Overdrafts | 3,2,3 | 4,469 |
| Govt. Reserve, Cash | | 2,26,217 |
| Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office | 1,22,21,674 | 1,41,09,645 |
| Do. do. at Branches | 49,51,005 | 47,50,222 |
| Bullion at H. O. and Branches | 14,56,864 | 14,85,084 |
| Rs. | 2,97,79,826 | 3,15,53,543 |

### BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ended 20th September, 1870.

| LIABILITIES. | | |
|---|---|---|
| Proprietors' Capital, paid-up | Rs. | 2,20,00,000 0 0 |
| Reserve Fund | | 15,78,166 7 0 |
| General Treasury Balance at Head Office ..... Rs. 94,91,548-1-1 | | |
| Do. at Branches, 1,12,35,572-4-4 | | 2,07,28,120 5 5 |
| Other Deposits at Head Office & Branches | | 2,66,39,978 12 4 |
| Bank Post Bills, &c. | | 10,95,575 14 6 |
| Sundries | | 7,85,879 1 5 |
| Total Rs. | | 7,28,17,720 8 8 |
| ASSETS. | | |
| Government Securities | | 98,88,227 14 0 |
| Loans on Government Securities at Head Office and Branches | | 49,77,359 2 3 |
| Accounts of Credit on ditto ditto ditto | | 38,36,729 1 9 |
| Mercantile Bills discounted at ditto ditto | | 1,39,01,685 7 7 |
| Dead Stock | | 11,36,017 13 8 |
| Stamps | | 14,259 13 0 |
| Balances with other Banks | | 10,1,978 13 4 |
| Sundries | | 2,39,801 15 11 |
| | | 3,49,95,038 14 6 |
| Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office ..... Rs. 1,48,77,095 4 5 | | |
| Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ..... Rs. 2,29,45,566 5 9 | | 3,78,22,661 10 2 |
| Total Rs. | | 7,28,17,720 8 8 |

The above statement, compared with the return of the previous week, gives the following results:—

| LIABILITIES. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gnl. Try. Bloc. at H. O. ..... Rs. | 13,16,147 | 11 | 3 increase |
| do. at Branches ..... | 126,961 | 15 | 6 increase |
| Other Deposits | 584,218 | 4 | 4 decrease |
| Bank Post Bills | 145,820 | 7 | 9 increase |
| ASSETS. | | | |
| Government Securities ..... Rs. | 199,441 | 0 | 0 decrease |
| Loans on Govt. Secs. | 53,042 | 8 | 0 decrease |
| Accounts on Credit of do. | 653,827 | 2 | 9 decrease |
| Mercantile Bills Discounted | 267,116 | 7 | 10 increase |
| Cash, &c., at Head Office | 2,2,744 | 4 | 0 increase |
| Do at Branches | 599,001 | 3 | 6 increase |

### CALCUTTA.—22ND SEPTEMBER 1870.

The following transactions were reported to-day:—

In Government Securities—

4 per cents, at Rs 97-13, or 2-6 discount.

In shares—

Bank of Bengal shares, at Rs 1,440.

—*Englishman.*

## MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 26.

Barker, Staff Assistant Surgeon, on leave, from Poona.

Stock, Captain, 21st Regiment, on leave, from Poona.

Boyd, Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, from Mussoorie.

Henchy, Major, Royal Horse Artillery, on leave, from Secundrabad.

Shortt, Major, Staff, on sick leave, from Surat.

Newland, Staff Assistant Surgeon, on leave, from Poona.

Lloyd, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Morar, (Gwalior.)

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 26.

Reynolds, Lieutenant, 1st Sind Horse, to join, to Jacobabad.

Connor, Ensign, 7th Royal Fusiliers, on duty, to Hyderabad, (Scinde.)

### BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Poona, 24th September, 1870.

Intimation has been received at Army Head Quarters that, unless when specially ordered by Government, Her Majesty's Troops in India will not call at Aden during the troopling season of 1870-71.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Deolalee Depot.—Ensign W Montgomery, 1st Battalion 2nd Foot, is confirmed in the appointment of Pay Master to the Depot.

3rd Regiment N I.—Colonel J G Scott, officiating Commandant, is confirmed in the appointment, vice Colonel Campbell.

22nd Regiment N I.—Lieutenant-Colonel W S Hewett, officiating 2nd in Command, is confirmed in the appointment, vice Colonel Scott.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following transfer:—

Lieutenant H. B. McNeill, General List, from Squadron Subaltern 3rd Cavalry, to Squadron Subaltern 3rd Sind Horse.

The undermentioned officer returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India, on the 16th September 1870:—

Lieutenant E. S. Reynolds, Staff Corps, Adjutant 1st Sind Horse.

In G. O. C. No 458 of the 6th ultimo, the name of Captain A Lewis, 1st Battalion 2nd Foot, is to be substituted for that of Captain M H T Lloyd, of the same battalion.

Major P. Hodgson, officiating Wing Officer 22nd N. I., performed the duties of second in command in addition to his own, from the 6th to the 18th July 1870.

The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani according to the lower standard:—

Captain H Langtry, 15th Hussars.

No 884 Lance Corporal H Burns, 59th Foot

No. 1158 Private W. Woolcock, 59th Foot.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:—

Staff Corps.—Major J. J. Elder, from 25th September to 30th October 1870, on private affairs.

### ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 13th September 1870.

STAFF.

In continuation of G. O. No. 22 of 1870, the following decision of the Government of India is published for information and guidance:—

"The Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council has been pleased to rule that a Captain, who is a Squadron or Wing Subaltern, should vacate his appointment on being nominated to act in any non-regimental Staff appointment, or to act in a higher regimental appointment in another corps."

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct that all orders issued by regimental authorities, requiring the confirmation of His Excellency, shall be invariably *despatched* to Army Head Quarters *on the day of issue.*

### BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, Sept. 21.)

Mr. J. W. Lacey, who was appointed temporarily Oorya Translator to Government in orders of the 4th April last, is confirmed in that appointment.

Mr. Robert Pogson to officiate temporarily as special Sub-Registrar of Assurances of Midnapore.

Mr. Henry Granville Sharp, Assistant Magistrate, 24-Pergunnahs, is transferred to Patna.

Mr. Charles Lockley Scott Maddock, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Chumparan, on leave, is transferred to Gya.

Mr. G. Mann is promoted to the first grade of Assistant Conservators of Forests, with effect from the 1st January last.

Captain C. W. Losack is appointed to be an Assistant Conservator of Forests of the first grade in Bengal, and is posted to the Bhaugulpore Division.

Mr. J D'Cruze, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Serampore, leave for three months.

The Commissary to the Lord Bishop of Calcutta has granted to the Revd. Francis Mary Felix Fortunato Mazzarelli, D.D., Chaplain of Darjeeling, two months privilege leave.

The following Police Officers are promoted, viz.:—

Mr. William Lewis Owen, to the first grade of District Superintendents of Police.

Mr. Edward Alfred Vines, to the second grade of District Superintendents of Police.

Captain Hardress Edmond Waller, to the third grade of District Superintendents of Police.

Mr. Arthur King, to the fourth grade of District Superintendents of Police.

Mr. Edward Alfred Vines, to the fifth grade of District Superintendents of Police.

Mr. Frederick Wilcox, to the first grade of Assistant Superintendents of Police.

Mr. Sandford James Kilby, to the second grade of Assistant Superintendents of Police.

Mr. Charles Armstrong Fisher, officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, Mymensing, to be an Assistant Superintendent of the third grade.

Mr. Malcolm Fulcher Beamish, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Midnapore, is allowed leave of absence from the afternoon of the 3rd to the 18th instant, preparatory to proceeding to England on leave on medical certificate.

Mr. Henry Baring Lawford, Judge of Jessore, for two months, from the 4th proximo, or subsequent date.

Major F. T. Pollock, Executive Engineer, third grade Lower Assam Division, is allowed privilege leave for three months.

Mr. J. F. Maxwell, Assistant Engineer, second grade, to officiate as Executive Engineer of the Lower Assam Division, during the absence on privilege leave of Major F T. Pollock, or until further orders. Mr. Maxwell assumed charge on the 16th August 1870.

Captain C. N. Judge, R.E., Executive Engineer, second grade, is transferred from the Barrackpore to the Darjeeling Division.

### MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, September 20.)

Captain G. J. F. Beebie, of the Staff Corps, Executive Engineer of the fourth grade, one month's privilege leave.

Mr. B. Cardozo, Assistant to the President of the Municipal Commission for the Town of Madras, for four months, in extension of the leave on medical certificate granted him in the Gazette of 26th January 1869.

Mr. Edward Noel Overbury, to act as Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Salem.

The Reverend William Marshall Sargent Babington, B.A. to be Chaplain of Cuddalore.

Mr. Walter Gregory Underwood is admitted as a Member of the Madras Civil Service from the 17th instant, the date of his arrival at Madras.

Mr. F. H. Woodroffe, Acting Civil and Session Judge of Vizagapatam, assumed charge of the Court in the forenoon of the 3rd instant.

Mr. H. W. Bliss, Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Cuddalore, assumed charge of the Court in the forenoon of the 9th instant.

The services of Assistant Surgeon Alfred Eugenius Dalgairns, Acting Superintendent of Jail, Kurnool, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India for employment on the Upper Godavery Works.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Madras Staff Corps.—The undermentioned officers having completed twelve years' service, are promoted to the rank of Captain, from the dates specified against their names, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant George Thomas, 2nd September 1870, Lieut. James Ord Goldie, 4th September 1870, Lieut. Llewelyn Owen, 4th September 1870, and Lieut. Gardiner Harvey, 20th September 1870.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Cavalry General List—Lieutenant Augustus Henry Agnill Colville to be Captain, vice Edwards, 8th Light Cavalry, deceased. Dated 5th August 1870.

Cadre 7th Regiment Light Cavalry—Lieutenant Emeric Streatfeild Wolseley, Captain in Staff Corps, to have the position of Captain, vice Stuart, deceased. Dated 5th September 1870

Cadre 8th Regiment Native Infantry—Lieutenant Charles Lewis Raikes, Captain in Staff Corps, to have the position of Captain, vice Maclean, deceased. Dated 12th August 1870.

Major-General Arthur Borton, C. B., is admitted on the staff of this Presidency from the 9th September 1870, the date of his arrival at Madras.

The services of Lieutenant-Colonel E. T Boddam, of the Staff Corps, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, for special employment under the Chief Commissioner of Mysore.

The services of Colonel A. R. Thornhill, of the Staff Corps, Acting Agent for Remounts at Ossoor, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, for employment under the Foreign Department.

### MADRAS ARMY ORDERS.

Head Quarters, Ootacamund, 8th September.

Captain C. J. O. Chambers, Staff Corps, doing duty with the Sappers and Miners, has obtained a certificate of qualification in Surveying and Military Engineering.

Lieut. G. D. Patterson, 1st Battalion 21st Foot, is detailed for duty with his Regimental Depot, and will proceed to England during the ensuing cold season, doing duty with Troops on the voyage, provided no instructions to the contrary are meanwhile received from the Horse Guards.

The following posting is ordered:—

Surgeon-Major J. G. Gibbs, to 30th Regiment N. I., vice Dr. McGann.

Staff Assistant Surgeon John Roche Rahilly to be Assistant Surgeon, vice James Daniel Crowe, appointed to the Staff.

The following order is confirmed:—

22nd August 1870.—By the Officer Commanding Southern District, directing 1st class Assistant Apothecary L W. Lincoln to be considered as Acting 2nd class Apothecary of the Garrison Hospital, Trichinopoly, during the absence of Senior Apothecary A. Doutre—with effect from the 11th June 1870.

60th Rifles.—Lieutenant C. H. Smith, 3rd Battalion, to England, via the Overland route on medical certificate, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board, embarking from Madras—Unfit to do duty with Troops.

### NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Government Gazette, N W Provinces*, Sept. 21.)

Lieutenant-Colonel James Davidson, Deputy Commissioner of Jaloun, one month's privilege leave of absence, from 1st September.

Reverend Darmer Fynes Clinton, Chaplain of Jhansie, one month's privilege leave of absence, from 20th September.

Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander George Davidson, officiating Deputy Commissioner, 2nd class, Lullutpore, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of the 1st class, with effect from the date on which Lieutenant-Colonel Augustus Henry Ternan left on furlough to Europe.

Captain James Hector Charles Greenhill Lassalle, Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd class, Ajmere, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd class, with effect from date on which Lieutenant-Colonel Ternan availed himself of furlough to Europe.

Mr. John Dearden, B. A., to officiate as Professor of Literature of the Agra College, with effect from the date on which he may receive charge of the office from Mr. J. Sinclair.

The services of Mr. John Sime, B.A., Professor of Literature, Agra College, have been placed at the disposal of the Government of Punjab.

Two months' privilege leave is granted to Mr. W. Thatcher, Executive Engineer, Cawnpore Division, Ganges Canal, from the 15th September.

Lieutenant Sydenham M. Lambert, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, attached to the Allygurh Division Ganges Canal, is transferred to the Cawnpore Division Ganges Canal, as a temporary measure, and appointed to officiate for Mr. Thatcher from the date of the latter officer going on leave.

Mr. W. C. Hosking, 1st grade Assistant Engineer, Eastern Ganges Canal, is appointed Special Assistant to the Superintending Engineer, 2nd Circle, Irrigation Works, North-Western Provinces.

One month's privilege leave of absence is granted to Lieutenant J. L. Macpherson, R.E., Assistant Engineer, Northern Division Ganges Canal, from 15th September.

### PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

Mr. C. R. Hawkins, Judge Small Cause Court, Peshawur, has obtained two years furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, with the usual preparatory leave, with effect from the 1st October 1870, or such date as he may avail himself thereof.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. J. D. Ferris, officiating Deputy Commissioner, Montgomery, is allowed one month's privilege leave of absence from the 15th September, or from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr. T. W. H. Tolbort, Assistant Commissioner, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel Ferris.

Surgeon Major C. M. Smith, Civil Surgeon of Lahore, has obtained one month's leave of absence on medical certificate from the 25th August 1870.

Surgeon T. E. B. Brown will officiate as Civil Surgeon, Lahore, during the absence of Doctor Smith.

## SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—26TH SEPTEMBER.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| London | Cotton | £1 15s. 0d to £2 0s. Nom. p.ton |
| | Cases | £1 15s. 0d. to £1 17s. 6d. " |
| | Seeds | £1 8s. 0d. to £1 10s. " |
| Liverpool | Iron Ships Cotton | £1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d. " |
| | Wooden Ships " | £1 10s. 0d. to £1 15s. 0d. " |
| | Myrabolms & Coir bdls | £0 7s. 6d. to £0 10s. 0d. " |
| | Seeds | £0 12s. 6d. to £0 15s. 0d. " |
| Havre | Cotton | £1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d. " |
| | Coffee | Nominal |
| Overland | Steamers | £2 5s. 0d. to £2 10s. 0d. " |
| Liverpool via Suez Canal | | £2 8s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d. " |
| China | Steamer Cotton | Rs. 5 to 6 per bale |
| | Opium | Rs. 25 to 30 per chest. |
| | Sailing Ships | Rs. 3 per bale, |
| Calcutta | Salt | Rs. 3 0 0 per ton |
| Calcutta to Bombay | | Rs 15 and Calcutta Port charges |
| Mauritius | | 8 annas to 10 p. bag nomina. |

ARRIVAL.

| Sept. | Vessel. | Commander. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 25 | Orissa (s) | Tomlin | Hongkong, Sept. 1. |

DEPARTURES.

| Sept. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 26 | Euphrates(s) | Hutcheson | Kurrachee. |
| | Taptee (s) | Profumo | Cutch. |

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVAL.

Sept. 22 Gaulois ..... Money ..... Marseilles, April 18.

DEPARTURE.

Sept. 22 Dholkera ..... .....

### COLABA OBSERVATORY.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS made at the Government Observatory, Colaba. Latitude—18° 53' 30" N., long. 4h. 51m. 16s. E. Height of Barometer above the Sea=37 feet.

Mean daily values derived from 24 hourly observations on 24th September.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah | 30·4 | in. |
| Temperature of the Air | 80·1 | " |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer | 76·2 | " |
| Dew Point | 74·7 | " |
| Relative Humidity of Air | 89·9 | " |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8) | 4·8 | " |
| Maximum temperature of air (read at 9½ A.M.) on following day | 84·4 | " |
| Minimum do. do. | 77·8 | " |
| Gen. Direction of Wind—SW, WSW. | | |
| Movement in 24 hours | 389 | miles. |
| | In. | Cts. |
| Fall of rain during the week | 5 | 36 |
| Registered between 1st January and 18th Sept. | 56 | 17 |
| Total fall of rain between 1st Jany. and 25th Sept. | 61 | 53 |

THE COMMITTEE for the RELIEF of the SUFFERERS in the EUROPEAN WAR will be happy to receive CONTRIBUTIONS.

CHAIRMAN.

SIR MICHAEL R. WESTROPP.

COMMITTEE.

SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.
F. F. LIDDERDALE, Esq.
W. NICOL, Esq.
J. F. MOIR, Esq.
PERCY LEITH, Esq.

BANKERS.

THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF BOMBAY.

The ROYAL NAVY has suffered a GREAT and TERRIBLE LOSS.

The turret-ship "CAPTAIN" has FOUNDERED, and all hands—so the telegram states—500 or more in number, have suddenly and without warning gone to the bottom.

These 500 men leave probably 150 widows, and perhaps 400 orphans. I give the numbers merely as probable, for I know no more of the real facts than the sad words of the telegraphic communication which you have all read—sorrowing.

I ask your HELP for these bereaved ones.

L. G. HEATH, Commodore,
Commanding H. M. Ships in Indian Seas.

The Managers of the local Banks have kindly consented to receive SUBSCRIPTIONS.

"BIS DAT QUI CITO DAT."

AUSTRIAN LOTTERIES.—The Public is CAUTIONED against having any DEALINGS in LOTTERY TICKETS with a person who calls himself FREDERICK ACHTEN, Banker and Colonial Agent of Vienna, no such person being known to exist at Vienna. The Prospectuses issued by this person are calculated to deceive and defraud the Public.

By order of the I. and R. Austrian-Hungarian Government,
A. C. GUMPERT,
I. and R. Austrian-Hungarian Consul.

Bombay, 27th September 1870.

All Journals in India are requested in the interest of the Public to publish this Notice.

THE WAR-TELEGRAMS

WILL BE ISSUED FROM THIS OFFICE TO-DAY AS SPECIAL EDITIONS IMMEDIATELY ON ARRIVAL.

### DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

O'KEEFE—September 21st, at No. 3, Middleton Street, Chowringhee, the wife of J. W. O'Keefe, Esq., of a daughter.

WOLLASTON—September 20th, at Calcutta, the wife of Hyde Wollaston, Esq., of a son.

L'ESTRANGE—September 14th at the General Hospital, Calcutta, the wife of Mr. F. J. L'Estrange, of a son.

LE MESURIER—September 22nd, at Howrah, the wife of Mr. T. LeMesurier, of a son.

DEATH.

O'KEEFE—September 21st, at No. 3, Middleton Street, Chowringhee, Mary Kathleen, infant child of J. W. O'Keefe, Esq.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

BREAREY—September 17th, at Yercaud, Shevaroy Hills, the wife of J. E. Brearey, Esq., of the Bank of Madras, of a daughter.

BOWEN—September 19th, at Bangalore, the wife of Lieut. Bowen, Royal Engineers, Assistant Chief Engineer, Mysore, F. W. D., of a son.

COLLINSON—September 20th, at Perambore Works, the wife of W. J. Collinson, Esq., of a daughter.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTHS.

DALMAHOY—September 17th, at Taraghur, Ajmeer, the wife of Captain P. C. Dalmahoy, of a daughter.

DE BRETT—September 23th, at Goruckpore, the wife of Captain H. de Brett, of a son.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All communications respecting advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

*Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1870.

THE peace negotiations between Count Bismarck and M. Jules Favre have, we are told, failed, and the war is to be prosecuted to the bitter end, whatever that may be. But it seems that the French Government at Tours could not even state correctly the terms upon which the Germans were ready to grant an armistice. To our apprehensions those terms were extremely moderate—the surrender of Toul and Strasbourg. Toul has already surrendered, and Strasbourg is virtually at the mercy of the besieging army, and it would not have involved a great sacrifice of pride, had a commandant who has done his duty been directed to strike his flag. Easier terms it is barely possible to conceive; and that these easy terms were not accepted shows that the French are, in their own estimation, far from being beaten. Yet the Tours Government deemed it expedient to say that the surrender of Fort Valerien was one of the conditions, a false statement, which Count Bismarck has thought sufficiently important to deny. The object of the untruth was no doubt to inflame Paris and the rest of France; and probably the refusal of the armistice was governed by the refusal of the German conditions of peace. These, we admit, were hard. The surrender of the line of the Moselle, for that is the purport of the German demand, is, indeed, a severe penalty, but it is one the Germans have, undoubtedly, a right to exact. They have nearly conquered this territory—nearly, but not quite, for Bazaine is in Metz and Ulrich in Strasbourg, and de Talhouet in Phalsbourg, and some gallant soldier in Bitsche, not to speak of the forts above Strasbourg. It is a matter of sheer expediency whether the Germans should keep what they have or will have soon. Assume that the Legions of Napoleon had reached Berlin. Does any one doubt that their leader would have kept the Rhine provinces and the Palatinate, would have dictated a disunion of Germany and a rectification of the Danish frontier? No one can. We hoped that the Germans might have set an example of magnanimity, by refraining from taking territory; but the wildest believer in France never dreamed even that the French, had they been successful, would or could have refrained from adding German provinces to the French empire. The right of Germany to *revendiquer*—the word became classic when pretexts were needed to warrant the annexation of Nice and Savoy—Alsace and Lorraine, is exactly the same in kind as the right in virtue of which Louis XIV. took those territories from Germany. A power which has drawn the sword for conquest so often has no right to cry out when the edge turns against her. The French Emperor and his people—they were his, body and soul, for nearly twenty years—meant to conquer the left bank of the Rhine from Germany. In that enterprise they have conspicuously failed, and instead of having to surrender, the Germans are in a position to demand territory. If they chose they have a perfect right to enforce the demand; and France has no right to complain at the consequences of a foreign policy she has secretly pursued for years, and in this year openly tried to execute. The reasons against enforcing it are strong—there would have been the example of magnanimity, and the Germans would have avoided the trouble of ruling provinces so vastly Frenchified. In addition to which we think that the military question would have been solved by the acquisition of Luxemburg, a burden upon Holland. The German statesmen think otherwise, and we will not say that they are wrong.

Of course there will be shrieks from the fiercer Bonapartists all over the world. The rule of Napoleon was such a paradise. There were for some the *demi-monde*, the *cancan*, the *Closerie de Lilas*; for others the spectacle of an Emperor who knew how to borrow, an Emperor who was a living illustration of their pet theories on the subject of loans; even for unctuous lovers of Germany Paris is a "city of delight," and ought to be sheltered for ever from the horrors of war. But all the shrieking will count for nothing. It would be more to the purpose were the passionate French sympathisers to answer the question, *Is* German success a danger for Europe? We uphold the opinion that it is not, and that the standing permanent danger to Europe was the power which has just been overthrown. Why did the French elect Louis Napoleon Bonaparte to be their Imperator? Because he represented Napoleon, the temporary conqueror, who carried the French frontier to the Baltic, who, for years, filled France with the plunder of Europe, and offered abounding sacrifices to La Gloire. This very war was "inevitable" because it was notorious that level of the sea." France intended at the first opportunity to dictate to the Germans what their political arrangements should be; as she claimed a right to put a veto on Spanish arrangements; as she has exercised a right to prevent Italian arrangements; as she tried to enforce her own will even upon remote Mexico. The question is not whether France shall be humiliated, but whether she shall be induced to give up a habit dictation, so that other peoples may live in peace and not in a perpetual dread of an irruption of French armies. So far as England is concerned German success does not represent a danger. As we pointed out the other day, the establishment of a really strong Germany means a barrier to Russian encroachments towards Constantinople, and means a permanent cessation of French domination on the Continent. Germany will shake herself free alike of the one and the other, and stand prepared to resist both. Of course a Russo-French alliance would find England prepared to unite with Germany. Where, then, is the danger? In the German army? That is the people—the nation—and the nation will not fight for any but great, intensely national objects like those of this really defensive war. In the ambition of the Government? The ambition of the Government is above all things to organize Germany and consolidate her unity; and war for any object, not sanctioned by the nation, is next to impossible. Half the success of the present campaign is due to the heartiness with which the German people have entered into a struggle so long threatened by the French.

Quitting this aspect of the question, let us remark that the military situation of the Germans is greatly improved by the surrender of Toul; for now trains can run direct from the environs of Paris to Berlin. This is not a slight advantage, especially should the Parisians compel their adversaries to bring up a siege train in order to break a hole in the famous girdle of forts. Since the Government of France will not come to terms, we assume that Strasbourg will be stormed, and everything done to force Bazaine to yield. When these operations have been completed the Germans will be rooted in the heart of France, and nothing but foreign intervention or a peace will tear them up. One admires the energy and courage of the Parisians, but if Paris is damaged in consequence, the fault will lie with Paris. They have yet to learn the full significance of the phrase "the loser pays."

WE have printed prominently elsewhere a notice to the Indian public of considerable importance. Mr. Gumpert has been instructed to warn every one that a certain Mr. Achten is *not* the person he represents himself to be, and we hope the warning will be heeded. Mr. Gumpert has done the public some service in showing up the character of this man.

COLONEL W. W. ANDERSON, Political Agent of Kattywar, left Bombay for that province on Friday.

WE acknowledge receipt of the Administration Report of the Bombay Cotton Department for the year 1869-70.

THE Council of the Governor of Madras is to assemble at Madras on and after the 4th proximo.

THE Mutiny Act and Articles of War of 1870 will be brought into force in India on the 1st proximo.

THE Supreme Government, says the "Indian Daily News," has sanctioned the formation of a Convict Artificer Corps at Port Blair.

It is said that the system of reprinting in the local "Gazettes," matter from the "Gazette of India," is to be discontinued.

THE Mahomedan *peer*, or saint, charged with murdering his wife, has been tried at the Hydrabad Sessions (in Sind) and sentenced to be hanged.

PROFESSORS of the Elphinstone College have gone to Surat to examine the High School there, and will afterwards proceed to Ahmedabad and Rajcote.

WE understand that Mr. C. E. Chapman, Officiating Accountant General, has obtained three months' privilege leave, and goes to the Neilgherries.

THE Director of Public Instruction has been requested by the local Government to propose a set of rules under which certificates of age may be issued to candidates for the Civil Service in this Presidency.

WE learn from yesterday's "Deccan Herald" that the Honorable S. Mansfield has very generously presented two purses, named after his two celebrated horses, "The Earl" Purse, and the "Sunbeam" Purse, of Rs. 500 each.

THE Secretary of State has called upon the Government of India for a statement of the total expenditure incurred on account of the recent tour of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh to the several presidencies and provinces of India.

THE Bengalis have been expressing in a forcible manner their opinion of the Income Tax. A few nights ago a Native Income Tax Collector was waylaid and severely beaten at Kidderpore. The police have as yet failed to trace the offenders.

THE "Guzerat Mitra" says that Captain Shortt, Superintendent of Police, leaves Surat for Bombay to apply for six months' leave to England. The other Surat paper tells us that Mr. Hope, the Collector of Surat, is about to apply for two months' leave.

THE head-quarters of H. M.'s 4th Rifles N. I. march from Sholapore on the 15th of October for Baroda. The left wing will remain in Sholapore until the arrival there of the 28th N. I. from Neemuch, which will not be for several months. The left wing of the 4th Rifles will be under the command of Major Heathcote.

WE quote the following obituary notice from a Hongkong paper:—

At the Italian Convent, Hongkong, on the 20th August, Emily, youngest daughter of Sir John Bowring (formerly Governor of Hongkong), aged 37 years.

As Sister Aloysia (the name Miss Bowring assumed on taking her vows as one of the Daughters of Charity in the Italian Convent in Hongkong), the deceased lady was well known and universally respected ever since the year 1859, when her father retired from the Governorship, leaving her here to work in the Christian Mission which she had chosen for her field of labour.

The "Delhi Gazette's" Cabul letter says—

Various rumours are current concerning Sirdar Yakoob Khan. One is, that he has been influenced to flight by the Chiefs of Candahar and Herat, who have been in communication with him, on the ground that as Sirdar Uslum Khan had been entrusted by the Amir with the charge of state affairs, it would be useless for him to remain in Cabul. Another report is that the Sirdar has left with his father's permission, but that he desires to keep it secret.

The Kotwal has informed the Amir that the Cabulee sepoys, who professed attachment to Sirdar Yakoob Khan, were daily deserting in numbers. If Sirdar Yakoob Khan has fled without the Amir's permission, there will probably be a disturbance in Afghanistan, as the troops are sorely dissatisfied with the Amir.

### LOCUSTS IN KATTYWAR.

LIEUT.-COL. LAW, Acting Political Agent in Kattywar, reports the re-appearance of locusts in Wankaneer, twenty-four miles north of Rajcote. They had not come from elsewhere, but had been hatched from last year's eggs deposited in the soil. It was hoped, therefore, that the mischief might be confined to Wankaneer. The insects, however, were in great numbers and had climbed to the heads of the bajree, which suffered in all directions from the want of rain.

### WRECK OF THE BARQUE HARVESTER.

THE following is an extract from a letter from the Political Resident at Aden, dated the 9th September:—

"The American barque Harvester which left Aden for the Persian Gulf (having delivered a cargo of coal at Aden) ran ashore near 'Howr,' about 120 miles east of Aden. The P. & O. tug Sada was sent to assist, but in the meantime the captain and crew abandoned the vessel. The tug has not yet returned. It is supposed she is engaged in bringing away sails and some of the cargo, as the captain considered the vessel could not be got off, as she had water inside up to the

## LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## THE WAR.

*By Indo-European Telegraph.*

LONDON, 23RD SEPT., 2-47 P.M.

The negotiations for peace have failed. The Government at Tours announce that Count Bismarck demands

## BARODA.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

You don't appear to be getting much news from the capital of H. H. the Gaikwar's dominions. I suppose the reason is that there is little or none to give. The good people here are beginning to wear rather long faces and to fear a famine, as we have not had any rain for a long time, and if we don't have some in a very few days, everything will be dried up. Prices for food, &c., are rising, and sickness on the increase, fever being most prevalent both in the city and camp. The heat here for the last month has been intense, nothing having been felt like it for years, and every one is suffering from it more or less. The troops in camp also, I hear, are great sufferers from fever. From the papers, I see the 26th Regiment N. I. is ordered to march from here in October. I cannot but think that this is a grave error if carried out and one that may lead to serious consequences from the state of health the men and their families are said to be in at present. This regiment has been in Baroda for four years, and every one knows that this is one of the hottest and most unhealthy stations on this side of India, and yet they are to be sent to another equally as bad a place (Nusseerabad), if not worse. Troops whose health has been weakened by a long stay in Guzerat should never be moved through that province in such a feverish month as October. I hear the Military and Medical Departments have protested strongly against the regiment being moved before November, when the season will be more healthy and the men have gained a little strength. If their representations are disregarded, they may have a repetition of the disasters which attended the much-talked-of and unfortunate Mhow march. The Chief of the Bombay Army is a stranger to this climate, but it is said all feel that the matter has only to be brought to his notice when it will meet due attention, as nothing can be more unwise than to move men who have recently been suffering from illness through an unhealthy country during an acknowledged unhealthy month (October).

The usual tamasha at the Gunputtee has passed, and we are now preparing for the Dusserah, which will be on a much grander scale.

His Highness the Gaekwar is going to get rid of all his European regimental officers with the exception of one captain to each regiment.

I believe a Ball is to be given shortly in camp. How people can enjoy dancing in such weather is an enigma to me.

P.S.—Since this letter was begun we have had a storm with a heavy fall of rain which has done much good to some of the crops, but has made the climate hot and steamy and more feverish than ever.

Our City Fousdar has come to grief. His Highness has suspended him. I'll give you full particulars by and bye.

## SIND.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

KURRACHEE, 21st Sept.

We used at one time, years ago, to be very proud of our races in this station, and certainly about ten or perhaps even eight years ago they were worth looking at; horses used to be sent from many other stations, public money was abundant, and Kurrachee itself boasted of something like ten racing stables. For some reason or other, which I have never been able to arrive at, racing went out of fashion in Sind, and each year witnessed a declining programme and decreasing subscription list. Last year things came to a climax, the most determined sporting characters could not bring themselves to call our meeting the Kurrachee races, the idea was altogether too ridiculous, and accordingly it seems to have been mutually agreed by owners and promoters that it would be far better not to attempt to revive the farce again this year. Our brethren of Hyderabad, however, were by no means inclined to accept such a state of affairs; these said Kurrachee races had always hitherto afforded a very reasonable excuse for a week's excursion to our parts, and served as a jovial break in the tedious life to which Hyderabad residents were condemned in a dull, hot, and uninteresting station. Failing the races at Kurrachee a meet at Hyderabad was the only way out of the wood, and this idea once started, at it they went hammer and tongs. A goodly subscription list has rewarded the efforts of the promoters, and early next month we are promised a first class meeting at Hyderabad. Not a few horses have been, and still are, in training for the event, but one or two sanguine owners have done their best to make a certainty of chance, by bringing ready-made racers from Bombay. This strikes me as rather a funny idea, more especially as these horses, two of which arrived this morning, will have little or no time to recover from the fatigues of their late stormy voyage. However, not being much of a racing man I shall not say more; no doubt the purchasers have calculated their chances pretty closely. All Kurrachee will, of course, go to Hyderabad to see the fun, and from all one hears a week's very good amusement may be reasonably expected.

Regarding Kurrachee itself I have nothing particular to say this week. We still go on in our quiet humdrum way, we are as dull as ditchwater, and have at present little or no scandal to relieve our minds with; and in such a state of affairs it is not to be wondered at that the local sparklers apologise for their shortcomings, and insert letters from zealous do-nothings who are apparently anxious to see others up and stirring. "Pray get up a Regatta to amuse us" is the general style of these gentry, quite forgetting that in spite of the best efforts made last year in the same cause, the greatest difficulty was experienced in bringing the affair to a satisfactory conclusion: no great encouragement, you must allow, to induce others to go and do likewise. In this station we have one institution which prospers with exceeding great prosperity, and if you hear a rumour that the services of an Assistant Judge are urgently required in Kurrachee Court of Small Causes, you may be sure it is true. The increase of work in this Court since the year 1868 has been so enormous that I decline giving you the figures lest I should be suspected of Munchausen proclivities. Why, one would imagine that the natives of this place live on law; they haul you up for everything, with notice or without notice; they revel in the Court's proceedings; in fact, amongst them, it must be one of the excitements so necessary for comfort to a native life. Why, a native here is thought nothing of unless he has at least three suits pending. All this brings fine grist to the lawyers' mills as you may imagine, and one or two of these are making very good hay indeed during this sunshiny weather. Prosperous as most of them are, though, they have their petty jealousies amongst themselves. You may remember what I told you about the appointment of our public prosecutor, Mr. Hussanally. Would you believe that parties cannot leave that case alone yet—from time to time paragraphs appear still harping on the old string that Government had not confirmed the appointment. This is true, but I still see no reason to alter the opinion I expressed at the time this question was first opened, viz. that though the appointment had not been confirmed, the holder would not be removed, as his mode of conducting business gave satisfaction, and from general rumour I may safely say the public opinion is in his favour—idle and envious persons, like myself for instance, may occasionally write a squib, but I fail to see how that can help to oust the individual in question.

The agriculturists of Sind, or their rulers, I rather suspect it to arise from the efforts of the latter, have been trying experiments with different kinds of seeds lately. I have already mentioned the trial of exotic cotton and Carolina rice, and I have just learned the result of the sowing of some linseed which was distributed for trial amongst about fifty applicants last year. On an outlay of 11 maunds 3 seers the aggregate crop amounted to 34 maunds 17 seers. Nine crops proved a total failure, the largest yield was 3 maunds 4½ seers from 4 seers of seed, and the worst was a crop of one seer on an outlay of ten! The cultivators did not, I believe, prove very zealous, but a scarcity of water had also a good deal to do with the failures. If I am not mistaken, linseed is a very paying but at the same time a very uncertain crop, and as such, will not, I should imagine, be a favourite with the apathetic Sindee.

As for trade, in imports business during the week has been confined to a few bales of the heavier make of grey shirtings. Dealers have not yet shown any desire to lay in stocks against the cold weather, and importers show no wish to part with their stocks at present prices: the market, however, closes firm. No transactions have taken place in yarns, and metals are still dull and neglected. In exports no transactions have taken place in cotton. The reports of the new crop are favourable both as to quality and quantity, and we may expect arrivals in about two or three months. Shipping news is scarce; for the Channel Light 3,000 bags of rawseed at 38s. 9d., 25 tons of cotton or wool at 42s. 6d., 100 to 150 bunder hides at 52s. 6d. have been engaged in addition to orders mentioned in my last. The Nimrod has made some trifling engagements at Rs. 3-14 per bale; and the Ceylon is under charter at 50s. per ton to load for London at Colombo. The Jupiter has sailed for Liverpool, and the Stanley Castle from London has come into port. It has been determined to bring up cargo from the Richmond in native boats, some of which have arrived.

## BELGAUM SPORTS AND FESTIVITIES.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, 20th Sept.

The rain descended and the floods came, &c., and rather interfered with our festivities here last week, but there was a good deal of fun notwithstanding, and I think that most of us, and our visitors, enjoyed ourselves very fairly on the whole. The programme for the week was as follows:—

Monday, 12th.—Cricket match, Belgaum versus Visitors.
Tuesday.—Billiard match in forenoon, and 1st day's Races in afternoon.
Wednesday.—Conclusion of Cricket match.
Thursday.—Billiard match, and 2nd day of Races.
Friday.—Pigeon match, Belgaum versus Visitors, 6 shooters on each side, 6 birds each, 5 traps, 27 yards rise. Subscription Ball in evening.
Saturday.—3rd day of Races.

This very promising bill of fare was, however, doomed to very considerable modification. The cricket match commenced at 12 o'clock on Monday, and was continued till 6 P.M., during a delightfully cool day. Belgaum won the toss and went in first, coming out for fifty odd runs. "Visitors" were then disposed of for under 60, heading Belgaum by three or four runs. Belgaum then went in for their second innings, and by the evening had lost 6 wickets for about 160 runs, Captain Roberts and Dr. Caldecott having collared the bowling, standing out to even the best pitched balls, and hitting very freely for fours, fives, and sixes, all over the field. Things were looking rather gloomy for the "Visitors," when time was called, and the stumps drawn for the day. The next day Belgaum played Dharwar at billiards, a 4-game, 300 up, Dharwar being represented by Captain J. P. Grant and Mr. Hilliard, Belgaum by Major Thomas and Lieut. Skinner, R.E. Belgaum won easily, and Kolhapoor, i. e. Captain Mant, R.B., and Captain Christie, then tackled Dharwar, which again went to the wall. In the afternoon every one was at the Race Course for the first day's racing, but the Welter, for which there were only two entries, had no sooner been run off than down came the rain in bucketfuls. The roof of the Grand Stand proving an admirable sieve, nearly every one got ducked, and *sauve qui peut*, in the direction of carriages and bullock gharries, was soon the order of the day, most of the ladies getting their dresses spoilt, and the rain continuing till late in the evening. During the rest of the week there was more or less rain every day, giving no chance of continuing either the cricket or races. More interest, therefore, centred on the billiards than would otherwise have been the case, and several other matches were played. Belgaum again beat Dharwar, and also Kolhapoor, but lost the most exciting match of the whole, i. e., the single match with Kolhapoor; Captain Mant proving too many for Major Thomas, the Belgaum champion, winning, however, only by some twelve points in a well-contested game of 200 up, in which there was some very pretty play on both sides.

The Pigeon match was easily won by the "Visitors." Captains Peyton and Mant were the only two out of the twelve who shot all their birds; and in shooting off the tie, Captain Peyton won by killing his ninth bird, Captain Mant not succeeding in persuading his to stop within bounds. In subsequent shooting Captain Peyton won one handicap, Dr. Raby another, and Captain Grant a third.

The Ball at the 2nd Grenadiers' Mess went off capitally, as also one given by Dr. and Mrs. Day last night, at which dancing was kept up until nearly 4 o'clock this morning.

The rain having held off a little, the second day's races came off yesterday without any hitch. Three races were run—the Ponies, Galloways, and Derby—Dr. Raby winning the two first and Captain Roberts' horse "Hazeldine" the third. But few ladies were at the Course, as the road out was dreadfully muddy, and certain misgivings as regards further spoiling of apparel were but natural. Three more races are to be run off to-day, weather permitting; but weather doesn't appear in a very permissive humour, for it is raining hard now while I write.

By the bye, I must not forget to mention another billiard match played as a wind up, the "Engineers" versus the "World." Captain Mant and Lieut. Skinner represented the R. E.'s, Major Thomas and Mr. J. H. Grant, C.S., the "World." The "World" had a good many backers, but the knowing ones favoured the scientifics, who played well and steadily throughout, and won the match, 300 up, with some 60 points to spare.

Some of the rain which fell last week was the heaviest we have had this season, and has done a good deal of damage, it is said, to the mail road between this and Kolhapoor, blowing up one culvert and tearing up the road surface in several places.

Dharwar promises a very pleasant meeting to all comers early next month; Races, Pigeon shooting, Billiards, three Balls! ! and the usual Dharwar good-fellowship and hospitality.

## CHINA NEWS.

(*Shanghai Herald*, Aug. 25.)

The news which we publish to-day, of the assassination of the Viceroy of Nanking, is the most grave which has reached us since the occurrence of the Tientsin massacre. We have before said that the intention apparently was, that a simultaneous rising should take place at Nanking, Yangchow and other places, besides Tientsin. The Belgian Minister's despatch pointed to clear evidence which had been received of this design. The Viceroy of Nanking appears to have, himself, brought it to the notice of the Emperor; and certainly his influence alone prevented its fulfilment. When the minds of the people of Nanking had been wrought up to the highest point, he interposed, and marked his disapproval by visiting the Missionaries on the same day which had been fixed for an outbreak. If it is for this interposition that he has suffered, the fact has a grave political significance, and is more than ever suggestive of the strength and determination of the war-party. But even if any other cause can be traced for the crime, there is still reason for grave apprehension as to what may happen at Nanking, when his restraining hand has been removed. The agitation may be revived; and the 20,000 students who are now assembled there for the examinations, may at any moment think fit to attack the missions.

We mentioned last week that a scheme was on foot for organising a Reserve Volunteer Guard of men who had not joined the active corps. A meeting was held for the purpose on Monday; and a committee was appointed, whose names are a guarantee that energy will be shown in recruiting and organisation. Apprehension was expressed that this corps might interfere with the Volunteers, or at any rate that it would provide a haven for recruits who might otherwise have been persuaded to join their friends in the ranks. We have no fear of the present Volunteers falling off. Men who have taken the trouble to learn their drill, and attained sufficient proficiency to enjoy parades, will not fall back on the Home Guard. But the apprehension of recruiting being checked, is better founded. . . . The deduction of 525, which is the total of the present muster roll, from the 1,675 foreign residents shown by the last census, leaves a wide margin, both for recruiting and for reserves.

The S. V. C. proper are drilling with commendable perseverance, and are at length to have their patience rewarded, by the acquisition of Snider Rifles. Some difficulty has been found in getting a serviceable weapon; but the Council have been at last successful; and Nos. 1 and 3 companies have been already armed.

From Chefoo, we hear that the English Admiral is going to Nagasaki to join his flag-ship, the Ocean. Admiral Kellet is said to take a very serious view of matters in the North, and to complain of the want of definite instructions. The French men-of-war in port were decked with flags, in honour of the Emperor's birthday; and salutes were fired at noon. The Italian frigate Principessa Clothilde, H. M. Barross, and the French gunboats Fre on and Couleuvre have arrived.

Very grave uneasiness still prevails in Peking, and influence is being evidently exerted to keep the feeling of hostility to foreigners alive. The Sisters of Charity have been threatened, though no demonstration has been made. The Government are ostensibly trying to prevent disturbance. A correspondent writes, that four Chinese soldiers and a corporal (!) keep guard in a house adjoining the Cathedral and the Sisters' establishment; and on Monday a notice was posted officially, outside the door of the Cabinet, signed by Prince Titai, but really believed to come from the Empress, enjoining on the subordinate heads of police and of the garrison to suppress all rumours, and keep strict surveillance over their districts. Any officer who fails in his duty is to be immediately reported for punishment.

Still, popular excitement is great, and rumour is very rife as to the future. Nothing, evidently, but severe punishment inflicted for the massacre at Tientsin, will restore quiet. The long delay which has taken place—more than eight weeks—without a show of retribution, encourages, more and more, the feeling of hostility which has been excited; and by encouraging the anti-foreign party, makes it more and more difficult to enforce measures which might have been easily carried out in the first fortnight, had the Foreign Ministers been firm and united in their insistance.

The Belgian Minister has addressed a strong protestation to the Yamen, on the way in which the Government has proceeded in the management of Tientsin affairs. It is but right that, on behalf of the Italian and Belgian Sisters who were among the victims of the fatal June 21st, a distinct voice should be raised, expressing, in a clear manner, the sentiments of their compatriots who have come to the knowledge of their unhappy but glorious end; and our readers will see, from a précis of the despatch which we print elsewhere, that Baron t'Kint has done his duty well. We trust it will be found that others have acted with equal vigour and promptitude. It is believed that Count Rochechouart will haul down his flag on the 31st, unless his demands are complied with. The Prussian Legation has communicated the fact of the European war, to the Tsung-li Yamen.

We are without any detailed information from Tientsin since we last wrote; but what news we have, lessens still further the prospect of a satisfactory settlement. The great stumbling block is the execution of the mandarins. The Government, apparently, will not recognise their glaring complicity in the massacre, but persist in talking of punishment for neglect or incapacity in not having prevented it. They seem willing to punish the perpetrators of the murders, to re-erect the buildings destroyed; to indemnify the families of the victims, and to degrade the officials; but they will not execute them. And nothing short of execution will be a sufficient punishment from the past, or guarantee for the future. It is likely that the latter received so much high encouragement, that it is practically impossible to execute them for virtual obedience to instructions.

Our correspondent writes, that, as is natural under the circumstances, rumours of all kinds have been prevalent. The Chinese Emperor was said to have fled to his summer residence at Jehol. Letters since received from Peking, however, make no mention of such an occurrence. A rumour was communicated to the American Missionaries on the 13th instant, that the foreigners in Tientsin would be massacred that night. Alarm was of course felt, and the men of the French gunboats were on the *qui vive* all night; the night, however, passed over quietly. The date has since been changed to the 23rd, this possibly arises from the belief that M. de Rochechouart will haul down his flag at the end of the month. And the end of the Chinese month has been taken instead of the foreign date. A rumour was even started, that Mr. Wade had been murdered on his way to Peking. Late letters from Peking, however, describe him to be there, safe and well. A later rumour, which may turn out to be truth, is that Governor-General Li-hung-chang has been ordered to repair to Tientsin; to take the place of Tseng-kwo-fan, ordered to Peking to fill the post of Minister at Court. Mao-chang-he has taken over charge of Chung-how's office till the arrival from Peking of Ching-in, who is ill at present. It has been reported that the Emperor had ordered Chung-how to Moukden, as Governor-General of that region. More soldiers have arrived at the city, for the ostensible purpose of keeping order while the arrests of rioters are going on.

The Prussian Consul has gone to Chefoo. Mr. Hart is still at Tientsin.

We spoke last week of the fans which had been prepared, depicting the massacre. A correspondent writes that there have been four kinds made; but two of them cannot now be procured, as they have been prohibited by the mandarins. It is not a little suggestive, that only two of the four kinds were stopped. The reason is said to be this—that those interdicted had on them the names of the perpetrators, and the names of the mandarins who suggested the horrible deed. Those without the names were sufficiently inflammatory; and less compromising. However, the French priests have copies of all; and will not fail to make the use of them to which they may be turned. We hear that the British Consul's notification, to the effect that foreigners might now go to the city, has fallen a dead letter. The bearing of the people implies too much risk.

From Yokohama, we learn that the following important notification has just been issued by the Government, to the Department of the Interior:—

"Whereas it is the intention of the Government to introduce telegraphs by degrees all over the country, and it appears moreover urgent to do so at once between Nagasaki and Yedo, we hereby instruct and authorize you to have the necessary work for the said line completed with as much despatch as possible."

When shall we find a similarly enlightened notice, issuing from Peking?

## ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF THE VICEROY OF THE TWO KIANG.

We have from Nanking the serious news of the attempted assassination of the Viceroy of the two Kiang. The blow was struck on the 22nd instant. The news reached us by a special messenger, who left Nanking on the 23rd, arriving shortly after noon on the 24th. Our correspondent writes first, on the 22nd, that "reports are various as to exact time and place, the extent of the injury, and the person by whom the blow was inflicted. As yet there is a desire on the part of the mandarins to conceal the real state of matters, and on this account making enquiries is rendered a thing of some delicacy.

"The examination of the military mandarins will take place here in the 9th moon, or soon after the City has got cleared of the grand assemblage of the civil students who now crowd it; and, as a preparatory exercise, those who reside in the provincial capital meet frequently in a walled space adjoining the Viceroy's Yamên, where they practice archery and horsemanship. The Viceroy, once a month, attends these meetings. It is asserted that he attended the last one to-day, and that as he was passing through a doorway leading from the parade ground to his Yamên, a man sprang forward and stabbed him in the right groin. Another report has it that, after witnessing these exercises, he had retired to the garden, where with some friends he was sitting, when a small mandarin got admission, on some pretence or other, and whilst making the customary salaam, drew forth a knife which he had concealed about his person, and plunged it into the Viceroy's groin. The excitement in the city is intense, and the mandarins are endeavouring to conceal the real state of matters, by saying that the wound is on the leg, and of a trivial nature, accidentally inflicted by an awkward candidate for military honours. I fear, however, there is no doubt of his seriousness. It is whispered indeed, that it has already proved fatal. The assassin is in custody, and is said to be a distant relation of the Viceroy. Again, it is said that he is a student, whether civil or military I have not heard; another report is that he is a man who recently came down from Pekin. These might all be true, and refer to the same man. It would be difficult to find a reason for the act, in anything the Viceroy has done since he came to Nankin, unless it was the course he took antagonistic to the conspirators of the anti-foreign plot, which he thwarted so successfully in all the districts under his command, in which it manifested itself.

"If it be true that he is dead, the result may be very serious, with so many students (from 20 to 30,000) as there are at present in the city. His was the only restraining hand; and if it be gone, there is no telling what may occur. If his death be in any way connected with his acts in protecting the missionaries, the matter will *certainly* not end with his death. With so much inflammatory material as there is at present in the city, it would be curious if the conspirators did not apply a match to it. The missionaries will be in the greatest danger. It will be well if it extends no further.

"P. S.—23rd. The Viceroy is not dead, but is said to be dying. The assassin has been had up for examination, but he firmly refuses to give any information, further than that Heaven commissioned him to do the deed. When asked whence he came, he answered that he dropped down from heaven. His speech and some other particulars indicate that he is a Shantungman, that is, a countryman of the Viceroy."—*Shanghai Herald*, August 25.

## TSENG-KWO-FAN'S REPORT ON THE TIENTSIN MASSACRE.

Having been ordered, by Imperial decree, to repair to Tientsin and enquire thoroughly into the events of the 21st June, I have, up to the present time, arrived at the following conclusions regarding these sad occurrences.

The first cause of the disturbances lay in the circumstance that missionaries were accused of being implicated in the kidnappings perpetrated by bad men. To this must be added the various rumours about eyes dug out, and hearts torn out; it being pretended that a certain medicine was prepared from these ingredients. And these rumours did not only spread from one to the other among the simple and silly people; but even amongst the gentry and literati, there were many who brought forward the same accusations with one voice. From these accumulated suspicions, openly expressed dissatisfaction arose, and amid the consequent excitement the great disaster happened.

It is therefore necessary, in the first place, to discriminate between truth and fabrication, in order to separate right from wrong and innocence from guilt, so that we may clearly show that a just settlement of the matter in our only aim. And we must specially keep in mind that wild rumours of this kind have been circulated not in Tientsin alone, but that, formerly, in Hunan also and Kiangsi, in Yangchow and Tienmen, and even in the province of Chihli, in the districts of Taming-fu and Kwang-ping, anonymous and inflammatory placards were posted about, in which it was maintained either that the missionaries stole children, or that they dug out the eyes and tore out the hearts of men, or that women and girls were seduced and polluted by them.

And, although the disturbances excited by those accusations, at the above mentioned places, have been severally settled, still it has never been thoroughly investigated and clearly shown how far the imputations contained in these anonymous placards were well founded or not; and therefore it has been my principal care, since my arrival at Tientsin, to elucidate these points singly, by careful examination and enquiry.

First, as to kidnapping being practised by Chinese on Christians; it is true that Wongan made a confession of this kind, but even he denies on the one day what he had confessed on the other, and his statements are not in accordance with those of his comrades. And certainly no proof has been obtained of the complicity of the foreign missionaries themselves in these abductions of children. Further, I have myself examined all the boys and girls, 150 in number, taken away from the Sisters of Mercy, and they unanimously maintain that they had been instructed there only in religious matters, that they had been brought to that Establishment spontaneously, by their parents, to be educated there, and that they had by no means been dragged there forcibly by kidnappers.

Second; with regard to the tearing out of eyes and hearts, this is a mere invention, without the slightest foundation in reality. It would appear that, during the 4th and 5th moons of this year (May and June), cases occurred of two or three children who had died in the Hospital being put into *one* coffin, which aroused the suspicions of the people. And the gates of the mission premises being closed the whole year excited suspicion by its mysteriousness; and because the people could not explain to themselves what was going on inside, a sense of fearful curiosity took possession of them. In this way evil reports spread to all the four quarters of the earth, and ten thousand cries of uniform accusation went forth against the missionaries. But it would be vain to seek for any foundation of facts, on which these spectre-accusations have been based—it would be like trying to catch with the hands the passing breeze, or to seize a shadow.

When, some days ago, I arrived at Tientsin, the people crowded around and stopped my chair, and numberless petitions were presented to me. But when I had made the most careful enquiry, to find out what the truth was as to the tearing out of eyes and hearts, there was not *one* who could adduce a single proof that such things had happened at all. And when I enquired within and without the city, I found that very few children had been stolen at all, and these cases had almost all been duly investigated by the Courts. But from what source all these false rumours originated, I have not been able to ascertain. I have the intention now, together with H. E. Chung-How, to draw up a memorial to the Throne, in which we will give a general outline of the state of affairs, so as to bring to an end all these various discussions.

Indeed, to murder children and to mutilate their dead bodies, in order to prepare medicine from them, is a deed so horrible that even uncivilized wild tribes would be loath to do it. England and France are large countries beyond the seas. How could we suppose them capable of such inhuman crimes? Reason forbids us to think of any such thing even as possible.

It may not be denied that, among the Chinese converts, there may be bad men, who kidnap children and do other bad things, covering themselves with the name of missionaries as with a talisman; but this can only impose on us the duty to punish those converts who are found guilty of lawlessness; and must not lead us to lay these things to the charge of the missionary establishments generally.

It is the aim of the Catholic religion to teach men to be virtuous, and the Emperor Kang-hi long ago gave permission to spread this doctrine in his dominions. And the Hospitals of the Sisters of Mercy may be fairly compared with our own Foundling Hospitals, &c. The desire of the Sisters is to found asylums for the miserable and poor. Charity and mercy are their device, if therefore they are accused of abominable deeds, foreigners will be justly prompted to resentment and wrath.

It is my wish, therefore, that the Emperor should promulgate an edict in all the Provinces of the Empire, openly declaring that the misdeeds laid to the charge of the missionaries in those inflammatory placards are nothing but calumnies; so that the wrong done to foreigners by these slanders may be expiated, and the doubts of the Chinese people and literati may be dissolved, and that every man in the Empire may learn and know the true state of things. In this way, it is hoped that the distrust existing at present, between Chinese and Foreigners, may be terminated, and that the hatred and ill-will between our people and Christians may gradually disappear.—*Shanghai Courier.*

## THE WAR.

To the Freemasons of the Presidency of Bombay.

Brethren!—A terrible war, which all Masons must deeply deplore, is at present raging on the Continent of Europe. In this deadly strife thousands of our fellow-creatures have been wounded, many of them so severely as to be forced to depend on others during the rest of their lives. Thousands, also, have been killed, leaving widows and orphans deprived of support. A great international movement has been set on foot for the relief of this misery, and has already achieved noble results. The funds hitherto collected are, however, sadly insufficient to cope with the gigantic sufferings which the war has entailed. In a cause, which is essentially that of humanity, can we, the members of a society whose branches are spread over the whole globe, whose avowed mission it is to succour the distressed without distinction of race, whose very watch-words are Brotherly Love and Relief, stand by and not help? Where the cry of human suffering resounds, Masons, above all men, if they would be true to their solemn obligations—if the institution to which they belong is no mere empty name—should be the first to render assistance. We call upon you, brother-Masons, to show that the principles which you profess with your lips are those which also guide your hearts. We earnestly appeal to all of you in this time of trial to come forward and contribute towards the relief of the sufferers in the war. Our brethren of the Craft in Europe are up and working manfully in the good cause. Those in America and Australia are doubtless following their example. Let the East now exhibit towards the West that spirit of tender and compassionate love, which leads an Order founded on peace to be ever foremost in assuaging the horrors of war!

James Gibbs, 33 °,
District Grand Master of Bombay,
District Grand Superintendent of Royal Arch of Bombay.
Representative of the Supreme Grand Council 33 ° in India.

Gustavus Septimus Judge,
Provincial Grand Commander of Masonic Knights Templar of Bombay,
Provincial Grand Prior of Masonic Knights of Malta of Bombay.

James Percy Leith, 33 °,
Provincial Grand Master of Mark Master Masons of Bombay,
Inspector General of Knights of the Red Cross of Rome and Constantine of Bombay.

Manockjee Cursetjee,
Hon. Deputy Provincial Grand Master of Western India (Scotch Constitution).

Bombay, 15th September 1870.

Subscriptions are limited to Rs. 5, and will be received by Bro. J. J. Winton, District Grand Treasurer.

## INSPECTION TOUR OF H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA, 1870-71.

Approximate dates on which His Excellency will probably arrive at the following stations:—

| November. | | December. | | January. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st—Fegoo. | | 1st—Delhi. | | 1st—Julpigoree. | |
| 2nd—Dinar. | | 2nd to 5th | Agra and Muttra. | 2nd to 4th | Cooch Behar. |
| 3rd—Chepal. | | | | 3rd to 5th | Buxa. |
| 4th—Tikaree. | | | | | |
| 5th to 6th | Kando. | 6th to 8th | Morar, Gwalior. | 6th to 7th | Dobree. |
| 7th—Bundrouli. | | | | | |
| 8th to 9th | Chukrata. | 9th to 10th | Jhansie. | 8th to 9th | Goalpara. |
| 10th—Umbaree. | | | | | Gowhatty. |
| 11th—Jhagra. | | 11th to 12th | Nowgong. | 10th | |
| 12th to 14th | Deyra and Landour. | 13th—Banda. | | 11th to 12th | Tezpoor. |
| 15th to 16th | Roorkee. | 14th—Cawnpoor. | | 13th to 17th | Shillong. |
| 17th to 18th | Meerut. | 15th to 20th | Stations in Oudh Division. | | |
| 19th to 21st | Moradabad. | 21st to 22nd | Allahabad. | 18th to 25th | Sylhet, and Cachar. |
| 22nd to 23rd | Bareilly. | 23rd—Benares. | | 26th to 27th | Dacca. |
| 24th to 25th | Nynee Tal. | 24th—Dinapoor. | | 28th | |
| | Ranekhet. | 25th to 26th | Bhagulpoor. | 29th to 30th | Kooshtea. |
| 27th to 28th | Nanee Tal. | 27th to 30th | Darjeeling. | 31st | |
| 29th—Moradabad. | | | | February. | |
| 30th—Delhi. | | 31st—Julpigoree. | | 1st—Calcutta. | |

By order,

P. S. Lumsden, Col., Quarter-Master General.

Quarter-Master General's Office, Army Head Quarters, Simla, 19th Sept. 1870.

## THE LATE MR. HALL, MADRAS C. S.

The following is a copy of a despatch from Lord Kimberley to Sir Hercules Robinson, conveying the final decision of the Colonial Office on the case of the late Mr. Hall:—

"Having received your further despatch, No. 132, of May 29, respecting the circumstances connected with the death of the late Mr. F. E. Hall, I am now in a position to convey to you my decision on this painful subject.

"I am of opinion that Mr. Templer is much to blame for not having held an inquest, and I regret that you did not insist on his performance of that duty.

"The death of Dr. Willisford renders it unnecessary for me to discuss whether it would have been necessary to take any steps as to the office which he held as Vaccinator, but I cannot avoid observing, as a warning to others, that his neglect to accompany his patient to the Marandahu Hospital, or to obtain for him an order of admission, could not have been passed over without animadversion.

"The conduct of Dr. Andree requires more serious notice. I have felt considerable hesitation in determining that he could be allowed to remain in the public service. If he had been duly alive to the demands of common humanity, he would not have turned away Mr. Hall from the doors of the hospital, merely because it might possibly be argued that the strict interpretation of the word "casualty" in the roles for admission does not include a case of extreme urgency where the illness has not been caused by accident; and a man of ordinary judgment would have seen at once, that even if he had been obliged literally to transgress the rule, he would have observed its spirit in admitting a patient in such circumstances.

"As however I do not doubt the truth of his statements that he acted in the *bona fide* belief he had no right to admit Mr. Hall without a ticket, I shall not remove him from the service, but you will take the first opportunity of transferring him from his present appointment to a less lucrative post elsewhere.

"I shall cause a copy of this despatch to be communicated to the Revd. G. C. Hall.—I have, &c.,

"(Signed) Kimberley."

## WEATHER REPORTS.

Cannanore, 26th Sept., 10 A.M.—Weather clear, wind N. W., moderate, thermometer 76, barometer 30·000.

Vingorla, 26th Sept., 10 A.M.—Weather clear, wind south-west, thermometer 77.

Tuticorin, 26th Sept., 10 A.M.—Weather fair, wind south-west, thermometer 90, barometer 29·88.

Carwar, 26th Sept., 10-25 A.M.—Weather fair, wind light south-westerly, thermometer 76, barometer 29·99, rain fell 19 cents.

Mangalore, 26th Sept., 12 Noon.—Weather fair, thermometer 80.

The *Civilian* of September 2 is responsible for the following:—"Sixteen packages, containing a portion of the plate of the Emperor Napoleon, were on Monday last deposited in the Queen's Warehouse, Custom House. The plate was valued at £8,000 by the agent, who is desirous that the packages should be retained unopened by the Customs authorities for a term of three months."

The *Times* publishes a comical, only not intentionally comical, letter from a traveller in Ireland, who confesses to "the folly" of, one night, saying to a policeman—"Good night, Bobby, I'm a Fenian." Then comes a sad story. The avowed Fenian was seized in a moment and carried off to a prison, of which he gives a dreadful account. It was damp, dark, awful to think of, and all the horror came from calling "a policeman a bobby." The *Times* adds the cold comfort of telling him he was rightly served and most people will agree that the affair ought to be a good-conduct mark for the police. But fancy Mr. Anstey being locked up for saying in Calcutta—"Good night bobby, I'm a Wahabe!" Why he would set all India on fire.—*Friend of India.*

## BOMBAY.

The Red Sea Cable.—By a slip it was stated in yesterday's issue that the fault in the cable is between Bombay and Aden. The fault is in the other section, between Suez and Aden.

The recent Murder at Bassein.—The men who were concerned in the murder of a Goanese girl, and who were arrested last week at Bassein, have, it is stated, been sent to Tanna, for trial at that station.

Vehar Lake.—The height of water at the tower of Vehar Lake on Saturday last was 57 feet 1 inch; on the corresponding date last year it was 58 feet 9 inches. The fall of rain up to last Saturday was 59 inches 99 cents; on the corresponding date last year it was 81 inches 9 cents.

The House of Correction.—The total number of prisoners in the House of Correction on Saturday the 24th inst. was 243;—55 of them being under sentences from the High Court, 5 from the Court of Petty Sessions, 121 from the Police Magistrates, 31 from Military Courts Martial, and 1 from a Naval Court Martial. Of these, 106 were Europeans and the remaining 137 were natives.

Programme of Music to be played by the Band of the 95th (the Derbyshire) Regiment at the Esplanade this evening:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Quadrille | 95th Derbyshire | Wotzel. |
| Overture | Zampa | Herold. |
| A Musical tour through Europe | | Conradi. |
| Valse | Hydropaten | Gung'l. |
| Potpourri | Rule Britannia | Kappey. |
| Galop | Mauannina | Douglas. |

Auld Lang Syne.

Committals to the Sessions.—Rustomjee Byramjee, a domestic servant, was yesterday committed by Mr. Nana Morojee to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, for stealing a currency note for Rs. 100, belonging to Mr. Eduljee Hormusjee—Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday committed Mahomed Ally Dawoodjee and two others to stand their trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court for housebreaking by night and theft of certain ornaments, value Rs. 627, the property of Ally Sooltan Ally.

Disobedient Seamen.—Two seamen of the ship Rescue were charged before Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in refusing to do duty on board the ship, and were sentenced to a fortnight's imprisonment. — A seaman of the ship Balkama was charged with a similar offence, and was sentenced to a fortnight's imprisonment. — A seaman of the ship Caranjah was sent to jail for a fortnight for a similar offence.

A large and brilliant assemblage met at Gunnesh Khind on Thursday night on the occasion of the ball given by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay. It was estimated that upwards of three hundred guests were present. His Excellency the Governor opened the ball with Mrs. Tucker in the first quadrille. The beautiful new ball-room was a blaze of light and a gallery had been erected for the band, where stood the stage on the nights of the theatricals and musical party. This was a very great improvement. The supper was a standing one.—*Deccan Herald*, Sept. 26.

Death from a Fall.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Sunday at the Honde Wadi, concerning the death of a Hindoo girl, aged about eight years, named Essoo. On the 28th July last the girl was playing with her sister on a heap of wool close to a window, and when leaning against the window shutters they suddenly opened, and she fell on to the street, from a height of about twenty feet. She was taken to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where she was kept for ten days. Her father then took her home, where she died on Sunday morning. The jury came to the conclusion that the deceased had died from the effects of an accidental fall from a height.

Theft by a Servant.—A Mussulman named Hajee Delawur Mahomed, lately in the service of Mr. Henry Martin, a contractor of the P. and O. Company, was yesterday charged in the Girgaum Police Court before Mr. Showell with being found in possession of eighty-eight pieces of wearing apparel, belonging to his master. Prisoner was for about eighteen months in the service of the complainant, and being suspected of theft was lately dismissed by Mr. Martin. Last week the police apprehended him with several pieces of wearing apparel, which were identified by the complainant as his. The prisoner was adjudged guilty and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 100, with the alternative of three months' rigorous imprisonment

Suspected of Theft.—In the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, a European named John Murray was charged at the instance of Mr. Inspector D'Arcy with having in his possession a watch chain, a silver watch and a cloth coat, of the aggregate value of Rs. 50, reasonably suspected of being stolen or fraudulently obtained. Mr. D'Arcy said—I am an Inspector of Police. About six months ago, Mr. Lennan, chief officer of the Mongwyn, complained to me that after having been in Mrs. Broadley's refreshment room he awoke in the morn under a tree on the Esplanade with his watch, chain, and coat missing. I know the chain now in Court is the identical one. On Sunday morning between 12 and 1 

# THE WAR.

## ON OUTPOST DUTY.

BEFORE METZ, AUGUST 26, 1870.

THERE is, perhaps, no duty so onerous or so exciting to the soldier as outpost work in front of a vigilant and active enemy. The dull routine of camp life goes on from day to day devoid of anything interesting, except the eager search after daily subsistence, and the proud moment when anything approaching to a meal is safely secured. I say safely secured, because it is not by any means improbable that the forager will not be lightened of his load by some hungry party of half-starved soldiers on his way back to camp, who ask for bread with that sort of not-to-be-denied look which means that they wear sword-bayonets and are likely to use them. Yesterday, having somewhat recovered my usual health and some little of my strength, I determined to go on outpost duty, the General having sent me word to say that my old friends, the 2nd battalion of the 33rd Fusiliers, furnished the outposts of the 5th Army Corps. Accordingly, just as the grey dawn was breaking the adjutant roused me from my bed of straw, and after washing in a cooking pot, and putting a fresh lot of bullets in my revolver, I repaired to the head-quarters of the regiment. I have already told you their severe loss. I need hardly say what were my feelings upon joining them once more in a service of danger; the last time being when we went into action on the 18th, and attacked the French above Malmaison. The head-quarters of the regiment were now, as indeed they always are, at the tent of the Colonel. There, too, was he much the same as ever, clean-shaved, well dressed, a bright and polished gentleman; and if a sad expression flitted from time to time across his features, it is scarcely to be wondered at, seeing that not a single field officer was there to take his orders, that captains commanded battalions, subalterns companies. Meantime, hot coffee has been made, and we partake of it with a gusto, grateful for the warmth that keeps the chill air of dawn out of our ill-clad bodies. I always imagined that this place enjoyed a mild climate, but the intense cold of the last few days has made me think that, after all, there are other countries in the world besides England which have cause to complain. The battalion is formed up in quarter-distance column of companies; the word is given, "Right section to the front, remainder left shoulders forward," and we leave the camp for at least twenty-four hours, some of us never to return. The outposts in front of Metz are about a mile to a mile and a half distant from the camps, those of the 8th Army Corps occupying a position from the left of Malmaison to the right of the village of Rozerieulles. This village is at the time occupied by the French and at others by the Prussians, being at all times within easy range of the French guns of Mont St. Quentin. All along the ridge facing the French works, between which and the Prussian position there is a deep ravine, the latter have strengthened themselves by throwing up small earthworks and rifle-pits, together with some batteries, the disposition of which I am, of course, unable to state. On a spur of the ridge which advances considerably into the plain above Rozerieulles on the Prussian side, is the most exposed outpost. The battalion marched to that portion of the road where you get the first view of the valley of the Moselle, with Metz nestling, as it were, in its bosom. The point where the regiment halted to tell off the outposts was one which afforded a grand view of the principal positions occupied by the contending armies. To our left front, situated upon a lofty eminence, frowned the batteries of Mont St. Quentin, about two miles distant, whilst the slopes of the work itself and the hillsides were covered with busy workmen in red trousers. As the steep ascent meets the plain of the Moselle, two little villages raise their red-tiled roofs above the luxuriant foliage with which they are surrounded. Carrying the eye further still, the first object that seizes your attention is the fine old cathedral, situated nearly in the centre of the town; then comes the Hôtel de Ville, the melancholy white flag with its red cross flying over it, and then the beautiful bridges over the Moselle. On the slope above the cathedral a crowd of tents show the situation of a large camp, whilst away to the right stretches the now devastated valley of the Moselle. It is a magnificent panorama to which the haze of an autumn morning lends a sort of dissolving-view appearance, as the breeze scatters the mists from different points, revealing new landscapes almost every moment. In the foreground, deep down in the valley at our feet, lies the village of Rosserieulles the continual bone of contention between the French and Prussian outposts, whilst the clink of the shovel on every side tells that the Prussians have taken to the defensive. By the time I had noted all this, the battalion had separated to their different posts, and I took my way with the officer in command to the spur of the hill I have already mentioned. When we got to the outpost I found that a small wood just fringing the edge of the spur concealed us from view, and that to our left a stone quarry made a comfortable sort of shelter. Into this stone quarry we descended, two bundles of straw making it sufficiently comfortable. After settling down a little and getting my traps in order, I took my glass and climbed one of the trees close by, from which I got a capital view of what was going on round about.

I could see the French advanced sentries and our own, although I could not make out the exact position of their outposts. I could see the soldiers in Metz bathing in the Moselle, and the cavalry patrols going their rounds. I could also see the tramways moving up and down from Mont St. Quentin, carrying what appeared to be stone or timber for works or to make fresh ones. Whilst looking at these things with considerable interest, the sharp report of the Chassepot, followed by the ping of a bullet to the left, made me turn my glass in that direction, and I saw a small patrol of the King's Hussars cantering away towards Maison Blanche with one empty saddle. I found out afterwards that it was unfortunately the officer commanding the patrol, who had ventured somewhat too near the French works, and had been shot through the head. Poor fellow, he was an only son, and the head of an old family.

About seven a.m. our breakfast was brought, consisting of black bread, pork, some potatoes, and a bottle of wine, and down we sat in the quarry to a not very tempting meal. The French, however, were determined we should not enjoy it peaceably, for scarcely had I got a piece of bread into my mouth, when the report of a gun, followed by the whistling of a shell, made me scramble to my feet, and Bang! it went, bursting in the air some hundred yards short of our party. About a minute after came another, this time going clean over us. I now scrambled out of the quarry, and made for a tree just in time, for a shell dropped right into the quarry we were sitting in, and literally buried itself in the straw, exploded in the midst of the officers. Of course I expected to see nothing but their dead bodies, so you may judge of my surprise when I heard a hearty laugh from the officer in command; not exactly comprehending how the bursting of a shell could have caused so much merriment, I hastened to ascertain the cause, and I must confess the scene was sufficiently ludicrous. The shell had exploded in their midst, without touching one of them, but it had blackened their faces as though they had been so many Christy minstrels. One young subaltern still remained flat on his stomach, a piece of pork in one hand and a bottle of wine in the other; an old lieutenant was cursing the ill luck that had broken the cherished china bowl of his pipe; whilst the captain in command was endeavouring to wipe the powder out of his eyes The French now commenced shelling in earnest, so much so that we were forced to seek some other shelter, unfortunately not before we had lost six men killed, and two wounded. After about half an hour they stopped, and we returned to our quarry. The rest of the day was passed much in the same way until the evening, when I went into camp to get something hot if possible, no fires being allowed on outpost duty. When I got to the Colonel's quarters I found great rejoicings over a tin of potted salmon and a box of sardines that had just been discovered in some Marketender's waggon, and after a hearty meal I returned to the outposts just as the sun was setting. On my way I met about 100 men in the uniforms of various hussar, lancer, and cuirassier regiments, without arms or horses, and looking in a most dilapidated state. Upon questioning them I found that they had been prisoners in the hands of the French, but that, there being next to nothing to eat in Metz, they had been turned out to shift for themselves. This does not seem to tally with the accounts the correspondents of the *Times* and other papers gave of the provisioning of Metz. By the way, I hear there are some unfortunate correspondents shut up in the town and that the French will not permit them to leave it. After getting back to outposts I found that an order had been received to occupy the village of Rozerieulles during the night, for the purpose of making a requisition for wine and spirits. This was certainly more entertaining than going the round of sentries in the dark, with the chance of a bullet through your body. Accordingly, as soon as it was dark, we marched down the steep road leading to the village, with an advance guard thrown well forward. We gained the village without any interruption, and marched through it, posting a strong guard and double sentries on the side nearest to the enemy. The next thing was to find what we had come for, and for this purpose the quarters of Monsieur le Curé were at once beat up. At first the worthy man pretended to understand nothing, and declared positively, by all the saints, that he could not speak a word of German; but when it was put to him, through my interpretation, that if he did not at once show the way to his cellar the house would be set on fire, he immediately got a lantern and preceded us down some very slippery steps, where we discovered two large casks of very fair *vin du pays*. After this the holy man's larder was ransacked, and a first-rate supper of bread, cheese, and cold chicken put us all in good humour. The curé, I suppose, got accustomed to the situation, for after a time he joined us in his own wine, and became quite communicative. During the night nothing occurred, with the exception of a sufficiently ridiculous circumstance. A loose horse had made his way over from the French lines, and, being anxious to get into the village, he had trotted round and round without success. The night being dark, the sentries fancied that it was a French patrol, and continually challenged but of course received no answer. At an early hour this morning we were relieved and marched back into camp, where, on our arrival, we heard the news that the French had endeavoured to cut their way out of Metz through the investing forces on the right bank, but without success. The Prussians lost 500 men. As soon as I have rested I shall ride over and find out the particulars.—*Daily Telegraph.*

## THE FRENCH VOLUNTEERS.

PARIS, WEDNESDAY.

YOU must have heard a good deal about the *franc tireurs*, the *corps francs*, and the volunteers, who are being organised for the defence of the country against the Germans. All these bodies bear some resemblance to each other, in that they are composed of men not liable to military service, who have in this emergency undertaken to perform military duties. Some of them are above the age at which they are liable to service in the army, and some I fancy below it. Some have already served their term, and are not at present liable to be called on again, while others are men who for various reasons are not liable to the conscription. How many of these corps have been called into existence in different parts of France, and of what numbers they are composed, it is impossible for me to say, but where I have travelled lately I have found at least some traces of their organisation. Here there might be hundreds, there tens or scores, but everywhere some, and most of them, I am bound to say, stalwart, active, useful looking men. Their uniforms and accoutrements are most diverse in style and character. Some as yet, indeed, have no uniforms, and but few accoutrements. A rifle and bayonet are their arms, and though no doubt they have ammunition somewhere, there is often no manifestion of the cartridge pouch. In appearance they remind me of the armed citizens of Madrid at the time of the revolution of 1868, although it is material to notice that in this instance the weapons are delivered with much more discrimination, and are only placed in the hands of a superior class of men. In Spain the arms were taken by force, and many of those who carried them were mere lazzaroni—men in rags and tatters. Here they have been issued under authority, if not reluctantly, at least with great caution; and I have not yet seen a musket in the hands of any man who did not appear to belong at least to the upper class of workmen. In the matter of uniforms, where uniforms have been obtained, there exists a great variety among the different corps. Some are simple and useful enough, while others are gay and showy in the extreme; not expensive, it is true, but still having a theatrical appearance, which might in a prejudiced man excite some doubts as to the serviceable qualities of their wearers. Gaiters are the great point; white gaiters or yellow gaiters as the case may be; but in almost every case these citizen soldiers have tucked their trousers into gaiters of one colour or the other. Only to-day I saw a company who wore bright blue blouses, grey trousers, and white gaiters, Tyrolese hats and cock's feathers. Despite the simplicity of the linen blouse which was belted round the waist with the strap of the cartridge-pouch, this costume had a decidedly melodramatic appearance, and I am afraid in England we should hardly feel much confidence in its wearers. Here it is but an expression of the national love or show, and excites no suspicion of ostentation or want of reality of devotion. Many other uniforms that I have seen are much less showy and far more serviceable. A blue cloth or flannel blouse, with trousers of the same material—the gaiters always understood—a scarlet cointure round the waist, and a kepi on the head constitute a more useful dress, and at the same time produce almost as effective an appearance. One corps if not more has adopted a uniform very nearly approaching that of our University Volunteers, apart from their distinctive colours. The tunic—and in this case it is a tunic rather than a blouse—is of a grey which is neither exactly the grey of Oxford or of Cambridge, but between the two. Instead of trousers the men wear decided knickerbockers, and their "lower limbs," as they would say in the country from which that word "knickerbocker" is borrowed, are clad in gaiters of a distinctive yellow tinge. Their general appearance is altogether English; and as I followed one of them down the Boulevard des Italiens to-day I was for a moment in doubt whether some enthusiastic undergraduate had not placed his sword and rifle at the disposal of the Emperor.

These volunteers produce some effect even in the streets of Paris, especially when they are moving in squads or squadrons; there is at present in course of formation a mounted regiment, though I have not yet encountered any of its members; but in the country towns, places which are to-day or may be to-morrow exposed to the incursions of the Uhlans, they are not only the "observed of all observers," but indeed the greater part of the male population whom you meet. In these places, as far as I can judge, every man who can obtain a musket is ready to carry it; and while it is impossible to rest the defence of France upon these irregular levies, it is as impossible to shut one's eyes to the mischief they may work upon the German forces should any serious disaster befall them. Even in the advance they are an element to be taken into account. In the case of a retreat, they must become a most formidable power. From their local knowledge they would be more effective in some respects than the regular troops, and should the Germans have to retire to anything approaching to disorder, they will, if I do not greatly mistake, find among their most active and harassing pursuers some of these volunteer corps, formed in the country districts, knowing every field and every road, and fighting with the desperate energy which inspires men who have to defend their hearths against invasion, or to avenge the outrages which have been committed against their household gods. By this somewhat hyperbolical expression, I only intend to represent the presence of foreign troops in their villages, and the necessity they may experience of finding bread and meat for their unwelcome guests. As far as I know, the Germans have committed no outrages—paragraphs in the Paris journals notwithstanding—and as far as my acquaintance with them goes, the "household" gods are those which they hold in the highest esteem, and against which they would be least likely to offend.—*Daily News.*

## LETTERS FROM A GERMAN VOLUNTEER.

The following are extracts from the private letters of a German volunteer in a Sanitary Corps:—

NEAR GORZE, AND NOT FAR FROM PONT-A-MOUSSON, August 17.

Dear Parents,—Just one word to tell you I am all right. We have just made a small pause in our march, and I use the spare time to drop you a line. We have been hard at work round Metz, burying the dead and helping the wounded. I am getting quite used to the scenes of horror of a battle-field. Yesterday and to-day also we marched stretches of at least half-an-hour where the French and Africans lay at distances of about two feet, all shot either through the head or breast, still with gun in hand, or with hands clasped on their forehead, but dead and stiff. I do not mind the dead ones at all—but the fearful wounds, and to help and nurse the poor fellows. We have won another victory here, and this morning it has begun again. We are tired and hungry, have been marching since five this morning, and are just resting before making for the scene of action. We live a wild free life; kill every fowl and steal every horse we can get to draw our carts with provision. It is now five o'clock, we marched quickly, but have as yet had no food. To-night we must still reach the field. We sleep either in the corn-fields or in stables, or on the ground—in a house if we happen to be in a village. On our way to Metz we had an interesting march in the night to an old French castle on the edge of the Moselle. We saw on all sides the camp fires and advanced posts and marching troops; at last we arrived to find the place full of wounded. We attended to them till late, or rather early in the morning, then got straw and covered the yard, but it was so full of fellows that R. W. and myself went to find a better place—we found a nice bed of straw in a corner. I, tired and sleepy, threw myself on it, but jumped up again quickly enough—I was lying on eight dead bodies. We took our cloaks and went to the neighbouring woods, where, with screaming owls, we slept the sleep of the righteous. We have terrible losses on our side. The Germans have mostly to storm the places—the French don't meet us in the open field, but stop behind their earthworks, so we have to advance over the open space first. We have been all round Metz, even so near that we could see the fellows quite plainly and were quite within cannon shot. Yesterday evening as I went foraging with W., we nearly ran into the arms of a French outpost, so we retreated as sharply as possible. I believe that we shall march right away to the advance guard of Prince Karl. I can't give you my address yet, as to-day we are here, to-morrow there. Every day I make a note in my book, so that when we see each other again I can spin you a long yarn.

W. F.

VERDERVILLE, August 20th, 1870.

Dear Parents,—I confirm my last letter, and just having a moment to spare sit down to write a line. The day before yesterday we left Pont-à-Mousson to make our way to the field. We went at full gallop, some running alongside, some on the carts we drove with, and between artillery, infantry, cavalry, and all manner of things, all hurrying to the field. We were hardly half way when a scene came into view which would have shocked most of us a short time ago, but we were already blunted by the battle-field of Metz—viz., a dead fellow hung by the neck by the wayside, with a dozen bullets in him and half-naked. He had shot at the wounded on the field. A few minutes later we heard the firing begin, and away we went right into it. At last we had a view of the enemy. We saw and saw the French gradually retreating. We hurried up, and being nearer, had not such a view of the whole affair, but we had enough to occupy us; the poor fellows were falling right and left—here a horse fell, there one tore along without rider; bang came a cannon ball, ploughing up the earth; crash, a bomb overhead. The kugelspritze of the French kept up a continued rattle. We went into a gully, a sort of field between two wooded hills. Here we stayed and bound up the wounded as they fell, or as they were brought to us. The bullets came crashing in right and left. The French still retreated, but made another attack at the top of the wood. It was now getting dusk, so we went back to the road leading to the village we had just taken. The sky was bright with many a burning house and barn as we pushed forward. All at once, in front of us a cloud of dust, and down pelted riderless horses, artillery, infantry, &c., wounded and sound, in wild flight; every moment the way joined a shot and shell came after. The cry of "The French, the French," was heard, and we thought we were routed. Our Hauptmann drew his sword, and called to us to stand by him. We answered with a shout. R. W. and myself stood with our revolvers next to our captain; the others formed a close rank behind. We tried long to stop the heaving, mad mass of men, horses, and carts, but at first without success; we stuck to it though, and with a cheer pushed the next cannon, with horses, into the field on the right of the road. Fancy the scene—nearly dark, a dust that no one could see through, powder, smoke, and, behind, violent firing. Well, at last we stopped the wild rush, just as the King came by. A Landwehrmann, with drawn sword, helped us. By means of our captain, and also because we stood fast, we saved perhaps the half of the army from running. Fresh troops were just coming up, and had this affair gone on they would also have caught the panic. As soon as we stopped, we formed rank and marched forward, singing; but these were anxious moments. We have won the battle, but with fearful loss. The field remained ours, and the French are cut off, and have retreated towards Metz. It is rumoured that Napoleon has made a peace offer. I wish the war was over, as this fearful sacrifice of life is dreadful. We have our hands full now, binding and feeding the poor fellows. It was hard work. For two days and a quarter we marched hard, were in the battle, and had not tasted food. Last night we got a good feed of beans, with ham and horseflesh, but our bacey is gone! To-day we killed a sheep and seven chickens, so we have something at present. Previously we always had enough, both food and wine; now we have not even water. However I am jolly, and health good. Good bye.

W. F.

## A MOT.

The most terrible *mot* yet uttered about this war is one reported by the correspondent who supplies *Blackwood* with a spirited original description of Forbach. "*L'Empire c'est la paix; certainement ce ne pas la guerre.*"—*Spectator*, Sept. 4.

## ECCENTRICITIES OF THE PARISIAN PRESS.

THE Minister of War lately discovered, quite by accident, as he said, a hundred thousand stand of arms which had purposely been concealed by one of his predecessors as a reserve. There is much joking about this *trouvaille*, which has, however, led to the serving out of arms to many National Guards who had long demanded them in vain. But I ought not to talk of joking. The *Gaulois* suggests that all women not wearing mourning in the streets should be insulted, and that anybody seen to laugh should be deemed to have insulted France. "Rejoice with those that rejoice, and mourn with those that mourn," is a maxim consecrated by the wisdom of ages, signifying that it is good and fraternal to satisfy human craving for sympathy; but the French construction is, "Cuff and cudgel those who do not laugh or cry just as you wish." The intolerant hypocrisy of certain organs of the Paris press just now is most revolting. If they were listened to, the category of *suspects* would be far more extensive than in the worst days of the Reign of Terror. The *Figaro* is furious because only 2,000 people have been arrested within the last few days, and the Prefect of Police asks for a short breathing time, because he has not prison room sufficient to hold the prisoners. That, says the *Figaro*, is a miserable objection. If you cannot lodge all the Prussian spies shoot them, and then you will have more room. What a grand idea this is! It supposes an immense quantity of spies, too many to be tried by any sort of justice, even that of martial law; therefore out the difficulty; make plenty of room in the prisons by putting them all to death. *C'est simple comme bon jour.* It harmonises with the system under which at Saarbruck—*la première victoire*, to be followed by such terrible disasters—the heir apparent to the crown was made to "touch with fatherly hand the frolic pin," and gloat over the slaughter of the mitrailleuse. But the bonfire of Dordogne and other fiendish atrocities notwithstanding, Frenchmen in general, and Parisians in particular, are not so bloody-minded as these writers might lead you to suppose. Still there is now uppermost the very same nervous, cowardly feeling, which made the men of '93 send their brethren to the guillotine for fear they should be suspected of lukewarmness themselves. The men who recklessly call for blood in the *Figaro* and elsewhere do not really want to see executions, but they go extreme lengths for fear it should be said that some rival publication shows more fervid patriotism than they. Therefore they call for arrests on a larger scale than ever. They are particularly hard upon that class of the feminine population the chronicles of whose life in peaceful times forms the staple that sold their paper For years the staff of the *petite presse* of Paris has frequented and reported the balls, dinners, and *receptions intimes* of the demi-monde, and now these same men, to pander to the rabid war feeling, ask that every woman suspected to be capable of receiving a present from Prussian officers if they should come to Paris should be at once transported to Cayenne. Out upon such exceptional prudery.—Paris Letter, Aug. 28, *Daily News.*

THE Press of the capital, with some few honourable exceptions, is doing its best to create an impression that the French are a nation of braggarts and bullies. That they should keep up the *moral* of the café politicians by vague accounts of the successes of the French arms, and by loose reports respecting the disorganization of the Prussian armies, is justifiable; but that they should indulge in vulgar personal abuse of the King of Prussia, of his Generals and his Ministers, that they should still more loudly respecting the revenge they mean to take upon Germany for what is happening, is to say the least of it in bad taste. I have been thrown at different times a good deal among French officers and soldiers. They are gallant and chivalrous men, courageous before an enemy, mild and gentle in their intercourse with civilians, and utterly incapable of the cowardly cruelty of the press. An officer said to me yesterday, "I only wish that all the journalists were formed in one regiment, and I were given the command of it. I would take very good care that at the very first battle these *fanfarons*, who are disgracing us in the eyes of Europe, would have given them an opportunity to sacrifice their lives for their country." The newspaper which has the largest circulation in France is the *Figaro*; it is the prime offender. Its working editor, M. Villemessant, announced a few days ago that his medical advisers had recommended him to withdraw, for his health, to the sea side, and I am inclined to think that many other equally warlike editors will be recommended by their doctors to try the effects of sea air as soon as the Prussians approach the capital.—*Paris Letter of September* 1, *Daily News.*

## AT THE THEATRE IN PARIS.

PARIS, THURSDAY.

AT the Porte Saint Martin Theatre we have had a "representation patriotique au benefice des Francs-tireurs," last evening. The Francs-tireurs are a popular and picturesque corps. Their Parisian friends and relatives flocked to the performance, which comprehended a couple of speeches from the stage, by two deputies, M. Cremieux and M. Esquiros. The programme of the night was of an intensely warlike character. Every seat was taken, and there was quite a cerulean belt or sky line of blouses in the region above the glowing pyramids of the gaselier. Prices for places, indeed, rose to famine or fever height, and a sou could not be had in the house. The audience heard with admirable patience a trifling play which preceded the "conference" on "Rouget de l'Isle et la Marseillaise" by M. Cremieux. The speaker made vigorous use of his text, and was listened to with the most profound attention and enthusiasm. His points were caught at, applauded, and cheered after cheer greeted the bouquets of noble sentiments which he kept distributing, merely altering the arrangements, as it were, occasionally of the most familiar flowers of French rhetoric. He had by him the inevitable table and the glass of water, while in the background and at the side were standing hundreds of the Francs-tireurs, on whose interest the exhibition was promoted. The Francs-tireurs were also scattered throughout the stalls and boxes, which are constructed after the fashion of those theatres in London which have been provided for spectators who might defy the propensities of the flogging Archilles so mentioned by Sydney Smith. The orator was vehement, almost wild, in gesticulation. His voice ran through an octave of inflections; he wailed, he roared, he whispered, he nearly sang, he growled, he put on his tremulo stop, he seemed to pray, to weep, to denounce, and in every mood he was followed by the vast crowd, whose faces grew white with excitement and eager suspense. When he concludes the applause is deafening, there is a hoarse simultaneous roar from every side, and the Francs-tireurs rush forward to salute the worthy little gentleman, who seems not a whit the worse for his exhausting oration. He is summoned forth like a prima donna to receive the compliment of a second reception. And now the "Marseillaise," embodied in the person of Mdlle. Agar, appears to give illustrative effect to the "conference." She is admirably fitted by nature and by art for the rôle. Her forehead is low and broad, her eyes black, her hair is dark and loose, her bearing shapely, though somewhat muscular, and she moves in a crouching, tigerlike attitude, she is horse, as though choking with passion. In a white dress she stoops and glides to the footlights, and commences her chant as though she were a Brocken witch, murmuring an unhallowed incantation. The blouses aloft are still as mice, a war warning *tuzk-h* stiffes a solitary chatterer in the stalls. Every link is dwelt on with an emphasis which would be grotesque in its exaggeration but for the terrible and oppressive earnestness with which each syllable is listened to. We come to a climax when the tricolour is unfurled, and Mdlle. kneels down, and the Francs-tireurs kneel also, and the audience rise. At the close of the song Mdlle. is recalled, and is accompanied by a Franc-tireur, who holds her by the hand, with a bow sufficiently expressive of his and comrades' resolve to live or die for the nation. Another warlike solo is delivered by a gentleman who is a trifle too fat to produce unmixed emotions, and whose rotund build is rendered over-palpable by a pair of yellow tight drawers worn below a short jacket. We have a tender ditty by a young lady and gentleman, who quaver and quiver in that sigh-away, die-away fashion which belongs to the school of French drawing-room music, corresponding with our own boudoir ballads of amorous desolation and despair, necessitating the expression of a desire to be a bird or a butterfly. A piece of declamation by Mdlle. Agar on "Liberté," and we conclude with "Le chœur des Enfants de Lutèce, par tous les artistes de Porte St. Martin." During an interval there was a collection for the Francs-tireurs. Ladies and gentlemen assisted in sending round the hat. I witnessed an agreeable incident during this ceremony. A young officer was seated next a very pretty girl, and one of his superiors having to cross where he was, I observed the latter shake his head at him and point to a sword, which I presumed the other had not permission to wear in public. The young fellow immediately unbuckled his belt and handed the weapon to his chief, who after apparently addressing a remonstrance to him, turned with a smile to the lady, and gave the sword into her custody. When I was leaving the theatre I perceived that the Francs-tireurs had already provided themselves with a daughter of the regiment. The vivandière was youthful and comely, albeit Rubenesque in proportions." She was surrounded by an admiring and respectful crowd, and did not appear in the least embarrassed by the curiosity she evidently excited. I should back her in a bout of fisticuffs against four at least of her male body-guards, though her mild blue eyes would seem to warrant her free from a disposition to blacken those of anyone else.—*Daily News.*

## A NIGHT SURPRISE IN THE BALTIC.

THE Hamburg correspondent of the *Daily News* writes under date the 30th ult.:—

"A gallant if not foolhardy action has to be recorded of the corvette Nymphe, stationed at Neufahrwasser, the port of Dantzig, the particulars of which are contained in a private letter from an officer of that ship. After having left the port almost every day for the last fortnight to look out for the French fleet, and sometimes running along the coast as far as Pillau, but always in vain, three French ironclads were at length discovered about noon on the 21st inst. to the north of the harbour, having in company a small despatch-boat, all under steam. They approached so near the batteries, but without coming within range of the guns, that they could be plainly distinguished on shore. In the afternoon, after cruising off the coast, probably for the purpose of reconnoitring the strength of the batteries, they steamed out to sea, and anchored for the night at a spot called Putziger Wieck, under the shelter of Hela Point, and about twelve or fifteen miles from Neufahrwasser. This was considered on board the Nymphe, whose presence on the station must have been well known to the French admiral, as an act of daring and presumptuous arrogance, and the captain determined to spoil his night's rest for him. Accordingly steam was got up on board the corvette, and about half-past eleven o'clock, the obstacles that block up the entrance to the harbour having been removed, she steamed quietly out and proceeded in a northerly direction to Hela, there being no lights on deck, and every chink below carefully stopped up to prevent her being seen, while perfect silence prevailed on board. About one in the morning they came in sight of the enemy's ships, which were lying at anchor in a line, the despatch boat, which they had hoped to run down, placed for better security between two of the big ironclads, and not a sound was to be heard on board any of them. The corvette proceed cautiously and quietly at half speed, without being perceived or challenged, till within a distance of 1,200 yards, when she rounded off, the engines were stopped, and she delivered her whole broadside from the larboard battery, then put about and discharged her starboard broadside, after which she retired. Full six minutes elapsed before any reply was given, and then five or six shots were fired, but so wide of the mark that none of the balls were heard whistling through the air. The French vessels appeared to have banked up their fires; but the order must have been given to put on fresh coals and start in pursuit, for immense clouds of thick black smoke were presently seen to issue from their funnels, and the drums were heard to beat to quarters. The chase then commenced, and from time to time round shots were discharged at the corvette from the French bow-chasers, but without effect. One of the ironclads, of greater speed than her consorts, appeared for a while to be gaining on the Nymphe, and perhaps in a longer run would have come up to her; but as the distance was comparatively short, she managed to make good her retreat, and about 2 a. m., just as it was about to get light, she returned in safety to her anchorage ground at the mouth of the harbour. The chase was commenced by the French so soon after the attack made by the German corvette as to give rise to the supposition that they must have slipped their cables. Whether the two broadsides of the Nymphe did any damage to the enemy appears to be an open question, several shells were seen to explode on the decks of some of the ironclads, but as the writer of the letter himself says, 'it is so easy to be deceived in things one most wishes for.'"

## PARIS UNDER SIEGE.

IN the way of provisions we have our garners overflowing, and the Bois de Boulogne, now closed to the public, has been turned into a vast paddock, where sheep and oxen, sufficient for two months' consumption, have been temporarily billeted. This emporium of meat is beyond the walls, but within the forts, and is under the guns of Mont Valerian, which is, perhaps, the strongest outwork covering Paris, and I see that the Prussians are recommended to try the other side of the capital. In reference to the investment of Paris, a paper publishes the following remarks on the manner in which sieges are conducted:—

"On a dark night, with the smallest possible noise, a trench is opened by means of labourers who are exposed to the fire of the fortress until the latter have shifted enough earth to form a covert. The first moments of the attack may therefore have great influence on the general operation; or, at least, if the besieged succeed in discovering the moment when the attack begins, they can hinder it and cause great injury to the assailants. Formerly, in order to light up the ground in front of an invested place, and to discover the intentions of the enemy, blue-fires were burned which rendered everything plainly visible, but only for a short period. At present, by the electric pile no difficulty exists, not only in lighting up the whole space round a town about to be attacked, but the enemy also cannot see what is passing by the side of the luminous centre, for it dazzles. Let us now consider what would occur, admitting that the Prussian Army, in fact, marched on Paris, that it should not be stopped in its offensive movement by any obstacle, not even by the forces which are manœuvring in the north-east. It would present itself before the capital, according to all appearance, between the Seine and the Marne, that is to say, between Saint-Denis to the north-west, and Nogent on the south-east. The first impediments it would encounter would be, from left to right, the forts of L'Est, Aubervilliers, Romainville, Noisy, Fontenay, and Nogent in the first line. In the second Vincennes and the enceinte of the city. If the enemy wishes to avoid the obstacles above mentioned, and which are all situated on heights dominating the country, he will turn to the west and will be obliged to cross the Seine at Saint-Denis to lay siege to Mont Valerian. Well! we believe that a system of electric lights established in each of these forts, and constantly in operation during the night, would considerably interfere with the attack and delay the opening of the trenches. Generally speaking, an erroneous idea is formed of the action which the heavy guns in the forts might have on Paris. People imagine that they could not only batter the walls but burn the groat city. That is an error. The Est and Aubervilliers are at three and two kilometres' distance from the fortifications of the capital, and four from the old octroi wall. Bomb-shells would therefore have no action on the latter; hardly could they reach the former. What we say for those two is much more certain for Noisy, Romainville, Rosny, and Fontenay, distant, the first two four and other six kilometres from the city walls. As to cannon balls, admitting that some projectiles should arrive at the fortifications surrounding Paris, sent from a fort supposed to be in the enemy's power, they would fall dead in the ditches or on the covered way. The capital therefore has nothing to fear."—Paris Letter, Sept. 1, *Army and Navy Gazette.*

## AN INTERESTING GROUP.

THE Emperor Napoleon had to leave Metz in a third-class railway carriage, and it seems that Royal and distinguished personages on the German side have at times to put up with very indifferent accommodation. The *Vossische Zeitung* describes the King of Prussia as sitting on the night of the battle of Gravelotte near a garden wall at Rezonville, waiting to hear the result of the battle. He had exposed himself for ten hours with his suite to a hot fire from the enemy, and up to 9-30 p.m. victory hung in suspense, for the French were making desperate efforts to break the Prussian lines. A ladder from a peasant's cart had been converted into a seat for him, and by his side were Prince Charles (the father), the Grand Duke of Weimar, the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg, Count Bismark, Roon, and Dönhoff. Roon had taken off his helmet, and contrary to his custom, was wearing a field cap. The King had his helmet on. Bismark was trying to read French letters, though very likely thinking of something quite different. All were very silent, and this is when the King tells me that the decisive tidings must arrive. Presently Moltke, much head, rode up to the King:—"Your Majesty, we have conquered. The enemy is driven from all his positions." A vigorous hurrah from the bystanders was the response. Refreshments were now thought of: a sutler standing near had not yet received exact news, seems to have decided to follow the itinerary previously fixed on; whilst the other, composed of men belonging to Sainte-Ménéhould, determined to regain their homes. On the way they were attacked by a body of Prussian troops. They threw themselves into the woods to escape the assaults of the horsemen, of whom they killed a few. The infantry, however, drove them out, and they fell under the sword of the hostile cavalry. Then a frightful scene ensued. Crushed by numbers, having no ammunition, and little accustomed to the handling of arms, the Mobiles asked to be made prisoners; but the Prussians would not look upon them as soldiers, and massacred them at their pleasure. Fifty of the Gardes Mobiles had already been killed or wounded, when several persons, who under these circumstances showed a certain amount of energy, proved to the chief of the Prussian detachment by the routepapers that he had been really engaged with military men. Then the carnage ceased, and the wounded were transported to St. Ménéhould. Some of them are in a most deplorable condition, and have received as many a dozen sabre cuts. The savagery with which the Prussians conducted themselves in this affair is not calculated to diminish the exasperation of the populations."

## THE SPY CRAZE.

THE craze touching spies still continues. It is not to be wondered at, but surely the authorities must know that their precautions, so far as the Paris fortifications are concerned, resemble the late vigilance exemplified in an oft-quoted proverb. The best thing a stranger can do is to keep out of the city just now; but if he happens to be there, let him hold his tongue, no matter how well he can speak French. He may in a degree approach the accomplished linguist and diplomatist Moltke by being silent in French. Any excuse will do for the ruffian who wants to have you plundered while he raises a mob about your ears; and, indeed, besides, there are numbers of honest though ignorant citizens who regard a foreigner at the moment with dislike and suspicion. The feeling concerning Englishmen is divided. The shopkeepers for the most part regret the spy-terrorism. I should only tire your readers were I to enumerate the various species of spies supposed to be abroad. Since the scandal on the subject at the Imperial Court a run has been made for anecdotes of lady-spies. Our American cousins here indulge their native humour by setting afloat several bogus tales, which when once they have launched they watch with all the interest and glee of boys putting out paper ships upon a pond. These tales, though wildly extravagant, receive the honour of translation, and occasionally come back to their astonished inventors accredited with a tremendous amount of totally fictitious authority. I hope, if I am to receive the compliment of a special spy-service, a lady may be set on my track. There would be then something romantic in the business. I may mention a prosaic and uncomfortable incident which happened to me this afternoon near the Palais Royal. I was asked for alms by a dirty manniking matcheseller, and the wretch immediately retorted my refusal by a sharp bark rather than a word, which brought a dozen persons about us at once. There was fortunately a gentleman in the crowd who saw the state of things immediately, and who in a few sentences directed the indignation of the bystanders to the cause of the mischief, who in the meantime vanished as if he had disappeared down a trap.—Paris Letter, Aug. 31.—*Daily News.*

## THE GERMAN CAVALRY.

A COLOGNE letter published in Paris makes these remarks:—

"The troops of the advanced guard of the South have to endure excessive fatigue. They still keep marching on like a hurricane, repulsing the enemy wherever he shows himself. There are soldiers of the Line who for eight or ten days have not taken off their shoes, and have known no bed since crossing the French frontier but a bivouac under the open air in rain or mud. The horsemen hardly ever quit their saddles, and the poor beasts, harnessed for whole days together, throw themselves on the ground immediately on coming to a halt. They are also as thin as cats, and many of them quite exhausted; nevertheless the mass still holds on, particularly the horses of Eastern Prussia, who have Arab blood in their veins, and support the fatigue of the campaign better than any other. Those of Hanover, Oldenburg, Mecklenburg, Schleswig-Holstein, and Pomerania, are less good. We have already tried to replace our animals unfit for use by others taken from the French, especially when we can get those of Algerian origin, but they are in a worse state than our own. The mass of the French cavalry is much reduced, and the horses past service."

## THE CAPTAIN.

LETTERS from the Channel Fleet allude to the capacious "maw" of the turret-ship Captain in the way of consuming coals. This may, to some extent, be accounted for by the fact that this ship's boilers are covered in a different manner to those of the Hercules and Monarch.—*Army and Navy Gazette*, Sept. 3.

## THE EMPEROR, THE EMPRESS, AND THE EMPIRE.

ILLE.

So I've lost! Well, I thought I should lose.
One does not throw sixes thrice,
And when the players are nines,
'Tis so hard to load the dice.

'Twas a glorious game while it last ed,
With the Crown of France in the pool,
And the furious parties for players,
And I so calm and cool!

'Twas not till the hotheads pressed me,
And forced my hand with their cries,
That the German player out-played me,
With his keen scientific eyes.

The row they all made upset me,
I never half looked at my hand;
And perhaps, though I like to play grandly,
This stake was a trifle too grand.

He plays well, that German Baron!
And thinks and thinks as he plays.
What fools they are, to be swearing,
And talking of luckier days!

One pays, at this board, before parting.
Are you French, and can't pay with a bow?
The game is yours, Baron; here, take it,—
I'm off for the last dread throw!

ILLA.

Ah, Louis! my child; my darling!
*Eia! Mater, fons amoris!*
Give me those pearls, Montauban's pearls,—
*Bene sentio vim doloris!*

I have been a Queen, and more than a